U.S. Department of Justice

Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D.C. 20535

June 30, 2025

NOAH SCHEER
[redacted]

FOIPA Request No.: 1517219-000
Subject: COPELAND, VINCENT B.

Dear Mr. Scheer:

The FBI has completed its review of records subject to the Freedom of Information/Privacy Acts (FOIPA) that are responsive to your request. The enclosed documents were reviewed under the FOIPA, Title 5, United States Code, Section 552/552a. Below you will find check boxes under the appropriate statute headings which indicate the types of exemptions asserted to protect information which is exempt from disclosure. The appropriate exemptions are noted on the enclosed pages next to redacted information. In addition, a deleted page information sheet was inserted to indicate where pages were withheld entirely and identify which exemptions were applied. The checked exemption boxes used to withhold information are further explained in the enclosed Explanation of Exemptions.

Section 552		Section 552a
☐ (b)(1)	☐ (b)(7)(A)	☐ (d)(5)
☐ (b)(2)	☐ (b)(7)(B)	☐ (j)(2)
☑ (b)(3)	☑ (b)(7)(C)	☐ (k)(1)
50 U.S.C. § 3024(i)(1)	☑ (b)(7)(D)	☐ (k)(2)
	☑ (b)(7)(E)	☐ (k)(3)
	☐ (b)(7)(F)	☐ (k)(4)
☐ (b)(4)	☐ (b)(8)	☐ (k)(5)
☐ (b)(5)	☐ (b)(9)	☐ (k)(6)
☑ (b)(6)		☐ (k)(7)

109 pages were reviewed and 109 pages are being released.

Please see the paragraphs below for relevant information specific to your request as well as the enclosed FBI FOIPA Addendum for standard responses applicable to all requests.

Based on the information you provided, we conducted a main and reference entity record search of the Central Records System (CRS) per our standard search policy. For more information about records searches and the standard search policy, see the enclosed FBI FOIPA Addendum General Information Section.

In response to your narrowed Freedom of Information/Privacy Acts (FOIPA) request, enclosed are the processed documents.

This is the final release of information responsive to your FOIPA request. This material is being provided to you at no charge.

Records that may be responsive to your Freedom of Information/Privacy Acts (FOIPA) request have been transferred to the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA). If you wish to review these records, submit a Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) request to NARA, Special Access and FOIA, 8601 Adelphi Road, Room 5500, College Park, MD 20740-6001. Please reference the file numbers 100-HQ-430172, 100-MW-15247, 100-HQ-441874, 100-HQ-439854 Ser 43, 100-HQ-444608 Ser 470 ENCLP 39, 157-HQ-31969 Ser 2, 100-HQ-389432 Ser 34, 100-HQ-16-43 Ser 237, 100-HQ-391562 Ser 42, 100-HQ-386123 Ser 37,42, 100-HQ-417953 Ser 28 P12, 100-HQ-436291 Ser 7, 100-HQ-469420 Ser 40, 105-HQ-86860 Ser 53 P1 D,34,35, 100-HQ-437041 Ser 566,1594, 100-HQ-438904 Ser 170,137 P.6-7,58,52,54,70,155,P10,169, 100-HQ-16 Sub 7 Ser 3, and 176-HQ-1431 Ser 9 P17.

Records that may have been responsive to your request were destroyed. Since this material could not be reviewed, it is not known if it was responsive to your request. Record retention and disposal is carried out under supervision of the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA), Title 44, United States Code, Section 3301 as implemented by Title 36, Code of Federal Regulations, Part 1228; Title 44, United States Code, Section 3310 as implemented by Title 36, Code of Federal Regulations, Part 1229.10.

Please refer to the enclosed FBI FOIPA Addendum for additional standard responses applicable to your request. **"Part 1"** of the Addendum includes standard responses that apply to all requests. **"Part 2"** includes additional standard responses that apply to all requests for records about yourself or any third-party individuals. **"Part 3"** includes general information about FBI records that you may find useful. Also enclosed is our Explanation of Exemptions.

Additional information about the FOIPA can be found at www.fbi.gov/foia. Should you have questions regarding your request, please feel free to contact foipaquestions@fbi.gov. Please reference the FOIPA Request number listed above in all correspondence concerning your request.

If you are not satisfied with the FBI's determination in response to this request, you may proceed under any or all of the following options:

- You may seek dispute resolution services through the FBI directly by emailing our FOIA Public Liaison at foipaquestions@fbi.gov. The subject heading should clearly state "Dispute Resolution Services." Please also cite the FOIPA Request Number assigned to your request so it may be easily identified.

- You may contact the Office of Government Information Services (OGIS), who serves as the federal FOIA Ombudsman. The contact information for OGIS is as follows: Office of Government Information Services, National Archives and Records Administration, 8601 Adelphi Road-OGIS, College Park, Maryland 20740-6001, e-mail at ogis@nara.gov; telephone at 202-741-5770; toll free at 1-877-684-6448; or facsimile at 202-741-5769.

- You may file an administrative appeal by writing to the Director, Office of Information Policy (OIP), United States Department of Justice, 441 G Street, NW, 6th Floor, Washington, D.C. 20530, or you may submit an appeal through OIP's FOIA STAR portal by creating an account following the instructions on OIP's website: https://www.justice.gov/oip/submit-and-track-request-or-appeal. **Pursuant to 28 C.F.R. § 16.8(a), your appeal must be postmarked or electronically transmitted within ninety (90) days of the date of this response to your request.** If you submit your appeal by mail, both the letter and the envelope should be clearly marked "Freedom of Information Act Appeal." Please reference the FOIPA Request Number listed above in your correspondence so it may be easily identified. If possible, please provide a copy of your original request and this response letter with your appeal.

Note: Utilizing the FBI's dispute resolution services or requesting mediation through OGIS does not toll the ninety (90) day limit to file a timely appeal with OIP.

Sincerely,

Record/Information Dissemination Section
Information Management Division

Enclosures

FBI FOIPA Addendum

As referenced in our letter responding to your Freedom of Information/Privacy Acts (FOIPA) request, the FBI FOIPA Addendum provides information applicable to your request. Part 1 of the Addendum includes standard responses that apply to all requests. Part 2 includes standard responses that apply to requests for records about individuals to the extent your request seeks the listed information. Part 3 includes general information about FBI records, searches, and programs.

Part 1: The standard responses below apply to all requests:

(i) **5 U.S.C. § 552(c).** Congress excluded three categories of law enforcement and national security records from the requirements of the FOIPA [5 U.S.C. § 552(c)]. FBI responses are limited to those records subject to the requirements of the FOIPA. Additional information about the FBI and the FOIPA can be found on the www.fbi.gov/foia website.

(ii) **Intelligence Records**. To the extent your request seeks records of intelligence sources, methods, or activities, the FBI can neither confirm nor deny the existence of records pursuant to FOIA exemptions (b)(1), (b)(3), and as applicable to requests for records about individuals, PA exemption (j)(2) [5 U.S.C. §§ 552/552a (b)(1), (b)(3), and (j)(2)]. The mere acknowledgment of the existence or nonexistence of such records is itself a classified fact protected by FOIA exemption (b)(1) and/or would reveal intelligence sources, methods, or activities protected by exemption (b)(3) [50 USC § 3024(i)(1)]. This is a standard response and should not be read to indicate that any such records do or do not exist.

Part 2: The standard responses below apply to all requests for records on individuals:

(i) **Requests for Records about any Individual—Watch Lists.** The FBI can neither confirm nor deny the existence of any individual's name on a watch list pursuant to FOIA exemption (b)(7)(E) and PA exemption (j)(2) [5 U.S.C. §§ 552/552a (b)(7)(E), (j)(2)]. This is a standard response and should not be read to indicate that watch list records do or do not exist.

(ii) **Requests for Records about any Individual—Witness Security Program Records.** The FBI can neither confirm nor deny the existence of records which could identify any participant in the Witness Security Program pursuant to FOIA exemption (b)(3) and PA exemption (j)(2) [5 U.S.C. §§ 552/552a (b)(3), 18 U.S.C. 3521, and (j)(2)]. This is a standard response and should not be read to indicate that such records do or do not exist.

(iii) **Requests for Confidential Informant Records.** The FBI can neither confirm nor deny the existence of confidential informant records pursuant to FOIA exemptions (b)(7)(D), (b)(7)(E), and (b)(7)(F) [5 U.S.C.§ § 552 (b)(7)(D), (b)(7)(E), and (b)(7)(F)] and Privacy Act exemption (j)(2) [5 U.S.C.§ 552a (j)(2)]. The mere acknowledgment of the existence or nonexistence of such records would reveal confidential informant identities and information, expose law enforcement techniques, and endanger the life or physical safety of individuals. This is a standard response and should not be read to indicate that such records do or do not exist.

Part 3: General Information:

(i) **Record Searches and Standard Search Policy.** The Record/Information Dissemination Section (RIDS) searches for reasonably described records by searching systems, such as the Central Records System (CRS), or locations where responsive records would reasonably be found. The CRS is an extensive system of records consisting of applicant, investigative, intelligence, personnel, administrative, and general files compiled by the FBI per its law enforcement, intelligence, and administrative functions. The CRS spans the entire FBI organization, comprising records of FBI Headquarters, FBI Field Offices, and FBI Legal Attaché Offices (Legats) worldwide; Electronic Surveillance (ELSUR) records are included in the CRS. The standard search policy is a search for main entity records in the CRS. Unless specifically requested, a standard search does not include a search for reference entity records or administrative records of previous FOIPA requests.

a. *Main Entity Records* – created for individuals or non-individuals who are the subjects or the focus of an investigation
b. *Reference Entity Records*- created for individuals or non-individuals who are associated with a case but are not known subjects or the focus of an investigation

(ii) **FBI Records.** Founded in 1908, the FBI carries out a dual law enforcement and national security mission. As part of this dual mission, the FBI creates and maintains records on various subjects; however, the FBI does not maintain records on every person, subject, or entity.

(iii) **Foreseeable Harm Standard.** As amended in 2016, the Freedom of Information Act provides that a federal agency may withhold responsive records only if: (1) the agency reasonably foresees that disclosure would harm an interest protected by one of the nine exemptions that FOIA enumerates, or (2) disclosure is prohibited by law (5 United States Code, Section 552(a)(8)(A)(i)). The FBI considers this foreseeable harm standard in the processing of its requests.

(iv) **Requests for Criminal History Records or Rap Sheets.** The Criminal Justice Information Services (CJIS) Division provides Identity History Summary Checks – often referred to as a criminal history record or rap sheet. These criminal history records are not the same as material in an investigative "FBI file." An Identity History Summary Check is a listing of information taken from fingerprint cards and documents submitted to the FBI in connection with arrests, federal employment, naturalization, or military service. For a fee, individuals can request a copy of their Identity History Summary Check. Forms and directions can be accessed at www.fbi.gov/about-us/cjis/identity-history-summary-checks. Additionally, requests can be submitted electronically at www.edo.cjis.gov. For additional information, please contact CJIS directly at (304) 625-5590.

EXPLANATION OF EXEMPTIONS

SUBSECTIONS OF TITLE 5, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTION 552

(b)(1) (A) specifically authorized under criteria established by an Executive order to be kept secret in the interest of national defense or foreign policy and (B) are in fact properly classified to such Executive order;

(b)(2) related solely to the internal personnel rules and practices of an agency;

(b)(3) specifically exempted from disclosure by statute (other than section 552b of this title), provided that such statute (A) requires that the matters be withheld from the public in such a manner as to leave no discretion on issue, or (B) establishes particular criteria for withholding or refers to particular types of matters to be withheld;

(b)(4) trade secrets and commercial or financial information obtained from a person and privileged or confidential;

(b)(5) inter-agency or intra-agency memorandums or letters which would not be available by law to a party other than an agency in litigation with the agency;

(b)(6) personnel and medical files and similar files the disclosure of which would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy;

(b)(7) records or information compiled for law enforcement purposes, but only to the extent that the production of such law enforcement records or information (A) could reasonably be expected to interfere with enforcement proceedings, (B) would deprive a person of a right to a fair trial or an impartial adjudication, (C) could reasonably be expected to constitute an unwarranted invasion of personal privacy, (D) could reasonably be expected to disclose the identity of confidential source, including a State, local, or foreign agency or authority or any private institution which furnished information on a confidential basis, and, in the case of record or information compiled by a criminal law enforcement authority in the course of a criminal investigation, or by an agency conducting a lawful national security intelligence investigation, information furnished by a confidential source, (E) would disclose techniques and procedures for law enforcement investigations or prosecutions, or would disclose guidelines for law enforcement investigations or prosecutions if such disclosure could reasonably be expected to risk circumvention of the law, or (F) could reasonably be expected to endanger the life or physical safety of any individual;

(b)(8) contained in or related to examination, operating, or condition reports prepared by, on behalf of, or for the use of an agency responsible for the regulation or supervision of financial institutions; or

(b)(9) geological and geophysical information and data, including maps, concerning wells.

SUBSECTIONS OF TITLE 5, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTION 552a

(d)(5) information compiled in reasonable anticipation of a civil action proceeding;

(j)(2) material reporting investigative efforts pertaining to the enforcement of criminal law including efforts to prevent, control, or reduce crime or apprehend criminals;

(k)(1) information which is currently and properly classified pursuant to an Executive order in the interest of the national defense or foreign policy, for example, information involving intelligence sources or methods;

(k)(2) investigatory material compiled for law enforcement purposes, other than criminal, which did not result in loss of a right, benefit or privilege under Federal programs, or which would identify a source who furnished information pursuant to a promise that his/her identity would be held in confidence;

(k)(3) material maintained in connection with providing protective services to the President of the United States or any other individual pursuant to the authority of Title 18, United States Code, Section 3056;

(k)(4) required by statute to be maintained and used solely as statistical records;

(k)(5) investigatory material compiled solely for the purpose of determining suitability, eligibility, or qualifications for Federal civilian employment or for access to classified information, the disclosure of which would reveal the identity of the person who furnished information pursuant to a promise that his/her identity would be held in confidence;

(k)(6) testing or examination material used to determine individual qualifications for appointment or promotion in Federal Government service the release of which would compromise the testing or examination process;

(k)(7) material used to determine potential for promotion in the armed services, the disclosure of which would reveal the identity of the person who furnished the material pursuant to a promise that his/her identity would be held in confidence.

FBI/DOJ

FD-263 (Rev 5-1-59)

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 05-30-2025 BY [redacted]

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

~~SECRET~~

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
NEW YORK	NEW YORK	4/19/61	4/3 - 4/11/61

TITLE OF CASE	REPORT MADE BY	TYPED BY
AFRICAN ACTIVITIES IN THE UNITED STATES	THOMAS G. SPENCER	hmv

CHARACTER OF CASE

INTERNAL SECURITY - AFRICA

~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.~~

11-1-88 [redacted]

~~10/29/86 Classified by [redacted]~~
~~Declassify on: OADR~~ [redacted] 9-28-89

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REFERENCE

Report of SA THOMAS G. SPENCER, 11/29/60, at NY.

\- P -

INFORMANTS

Source	File No. Where Located
NY T-1 [redacted] ~~(c)~~ (U)	[redacted]
NY T-2 [redacted] ~~(c)~~ (U)	[redacted]
NY T-3 [redacted] (deemed advisable)	[redacted]

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5-3-61 change pages 69 + 72 ... Bu copies corrected

APPROVED — SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW

[redacted]

15 APR 20 1961

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(8) - Bureau ([redacted]) (RM)
1 - Chicago (Info)(RM)
1 - Cleveland (Info)(RM)
1 - Los Angeles (Info)(RM)
1 - Newark (Info)(RM)
1 - Philadelphia (Info)(RM)
1 - San Francisco (Info)(RM)
1 - Washington Field (Info)(RM)
3 - New York ([redacted])

Dissemination Record of Attached Report

Agency	State, [redacted] ONI, OSI, USIA, INS, ...
Request Recd	
Date Fwd	5-4-61
How Fwd	
By	

Notations

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56 MAY 5 1961

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INFORMANTS CONT'D

Source	File No. Where Located
NY T-4 [redacted]	[redacted]
NY T-5 [redacted]	
NY T-6 [redacted] (U)	
NY T-7 [redacted] (U)	
NY T-8 [redacted] (U)	
NY T-9 [redacted] (U)	
NY T-10 [redacted] (U)	
NY T-11 [redacted] (U)	
NY T-12 [redacted] (U)	
NY T-13 [redacted] (U)	
NY T-14 [redacted] (U)	

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INFORMANTS CONT'D

Source	File No. Where Located
NY T-15 [redacted] (U)	[redacted] b3 b7D b7E
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NY T-17 [redacted] (U)	
NY T-18 [redacted] (U)	
NY T-19 [redacted]	
NY T-20 [redacted] (U)	
NY T-21 [redacted] (U)	
NY T-22 [redacted] (U)	
NY T-23 [redacted] (U)	
NY T-24 [redacted] (U)	
NY T-25 [redacted]	

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INFORMANTS CONT'D

Source	File No. Where Located
NY T-26 [redacted]	[redacted]
NY T-27 [redacted]	
NY T-28 [redacted]	
NY T-29 [redacted]	
NY T-30 [redacted] (U)	
NY T-31 [redacted] (U)	
NY T-32 [redacted] (U)	
NY T-33 [redacted] (U)	
NY T-34 [redacted] (U)	
NY T-35 [redacted] (U)	
NY T-36 [redacted]	

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INFORMANTS CONT'D

Source	File No. Where Located
NY T-37 [redacted]	[redacted] (U) b3 b7D b7E
NY T-38 [redacted]	
NY T-39 [redacted]	
NY T-40 [Anonymous] (U)	
NY T-41 [redacted] (U)	
NY T-42 [redacted] (U)	
NY T-43 [redacted]	
NY T-44 [Anonymous] (U)	

Careful consideration has been given to the sources concealed and T symbols were utilized in the report only in those instances where the identities of the sources must be concealed.

The SAS who observed the demonstrations at United Nations Headquarters in NYC on 2/15/61 were:

ARTHUR S. BENNETT
ROBERT S. MUGAVIN
F. T. THOMPSON, JR.
MARTIN J. HACKETHAL
WILLIAM C. MARTIN
THOMAS J. DEVINE
LAWRENCE H. BRACKEN
JOSEPH A. GEORGE
JAMES M. KENNY
EDWARD H. MADDEN

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INFORMANTS CONT'D

The SAS who observed activities in the vicinity of United Nations Headquarters on 2/16/61 were:

LAWRENCE H. BRACKEN
JAMES M. KENNY

The sources utilized to characterize the Nation of Islam (NOI) are as follows:

[redacted]

Fruit of Islam (FOI)

[redacted]

Muslim Girls Training (MGT)

[redacted] b7D

The confidential sources used to document Advance in the order used were:

[redacted] (U) (U)

The confidential source used to document The Young Socialist Alliance:

[redacted]

The documentation of The Provisional Organizing Committee for a Marxist-Leninist Communist Party (POC) was furnished by:

[redacted] (U)

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LEAD

NEW YORK

At New York, New York

Will submit quarterly report in this matter on or about 7/15/61.

CLASSIFICATION:

This report is being classified ~~"Confidential"~~ for the following reasons:

1. To protect sensitive sources of continuing value, the disclosure of which could be detrimental to the interest of the US. (T-1, T-5, T-16, T-22, T-24, T-25, T-26, T-30, T-33, T-40, T-42, T-44)

2. Report reflects interest in a [redacted] b7E [redacted] ~~(S)~~ (U)

Information copies of instant report are designated for Chicago, Cleveland, Los Angeles, Newark, Philadelphia, San Francisco and Washington Field offices in view of the fact that the same or similar organizations may be active in the area covered by these offices.

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DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 05-30-2025 BY: [redacted]
FBI INFORMATION ONLY

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~~SECRET~~ ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
Federal Bureau of Investigation

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Copy to:

Report of: THOMAS G. SPENCER Office: New York, New York
Date: 4/19/61

Field Office File No.: [redacted] Bureau File No.: [redacted]

Title: AFRICAN ACTIVITIES IN THE UNITED STATES

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - AFRICA

[redacted] Classified by [redacted]
Declassify on: [redacted]

Synopsis: Following African Nationalist and Negro-African organizations known to be in NYC area: 1) African Freedom Movement; 2) African Nationalist Pioneer Movement; 3) Afro-American Heritage Association; 4) Afro-American Publishers Inc.; 5) Black Jews; 6) Buy Black Committee; 7) Cultural Association for Women of African Heritage; 8) Ethiopian World Federation; 9) First Africa Corps; 10) Garvey Club Inc.; 11) International Committee in Defense of Africa; 12) Liberation Committee for Africa; 13) Michaux's Book Store; 14) Moslem Mosque; 15) On Guard Committee; 16) Order of Dumballah Hwedo; 17) Provisional Committee for a Free Africa; 18) United African Nationalists; 19) United African Nationalist Movement; 20) United Sons and Daughters of Africa; 21) Universal African Legion Inc.; 22) Universal African Nationalist Movement; 23) Nation of Islam. Data concerning riots and demonstrations at UN Headquarters, NYC, on 2/15/61 set forth.

- P -

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

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There follows a listing of the so called African Nationalists and Negro-African groups and organizations in the New York City area.

This list and the information concerning the principals and activities of these groups was obtained on March 20, 1961, from Inspector SANFORD GARELIK of the Bureau of Special Services, New York City Police Department and the March 1, and 2, 1961, editions of "The New York Times" unless otherwise noted: b6 b7C

AFRICAN FREEDOM MOVEMENT

Inspector GARELIK's records indicates that EDWARD DAVIS of [redacted] New York City, N.Y. is the [redacted] of this organization and is an unemployed laborer.

"The New York Times" of March 2, 1961, carried the following information concerning EDWARD DAVIS, [redacted] of the African Freedom Movement in a speech he made at the World History Book Outlet, also known as Michaux' Book Store, 2107 Seventh Avenue:

"Our ties have to be linked with Africa. I'm no Communist but when I go to a demonstration and find Communists there too, I'm glad to see them. That's more reinforcements for us. I'm not for the Communists and I'm not for the capitalists, I'm for black."

"The Times" stated that at one point in DAVIS' discussion, he was interrupted and DAVIS replied, "damn the United States". In the next breath he added, "excuse me ladies." According to "The Times" article, a young man broke into the discussion with a defense of the Soviet position in the Congo and DAVIS replied, "Ah, but we don't know if Russia is on our side. We know Russia is shrewd, a great manipulator and able to take advantage of every situation, but how do we know the Russians are not just trying to use us? You know as well as I do that the white man has always used us as connon fodder to pull his chestnuts out of the fire." DAVIS then continued "and be careful about liberal white men. He's just trying to make you forget the bad white men." He said, "the black men should trust no white man and very few blacks if he wants to be free."

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AFRICAN NATIONALIST
PIONEER MOVEMENT

Inspector GARELIK's records related that the headquarters of this organization is at 315 Lenox Avenue, New York City. CARLOS COOKS [redacted] On July 17, 1936, one CARLOS COOKS, then [redacted] was indicted for extortion, allegedly having incited 400 Negros to riot in front of the restaurant of [redacted] at [redacted] New York City. Again, according to Inspector GARELIK's records, on July 21, 1942, one CARLOS COOKS, age [redacted] of [redacted] New York City was held on a disorderly conduct charge. He had said at a rally in Harlem, "Hitler is a good white man. Personally, I admire any white man who can organize white people to kill each other." On July 30, 1942, COOKS was found guilty in Harlem court and on August 4, he was sentenced to 90 days in the workhouse. He was characterized as a [redacted] b6 b7C

On September 23, 1942, CARLOS COOKS was interviewed by former Special Agent KENNETH R. ROUTON of the FBI, at which time COOKS advised he was born in [redacted]

Carlos Cooks

In 1946, the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) advised the Bureau of Special Services, New York City Police Department, that CARLOS ALEXANDER COOKS, born [redacted] in [redacted] was admitted to citizenship at the United States District Court at [redacted] and has file number [redacted]

N.Y.

"The New York Times" of March 1, 1961, comments that the African Nationalist Pioneer Movement at 315 Lenox Avenue, New York City, is led by [redacted] born, CARLOS COOKS. COOKS and Mr. LAWSON (JAMES R.) split up from the Gibbons Group in 1948 to start their own more militant organizations. One disagreement was over their desire to promote "Buy Black" movements, as well as Pro-African Programs. "The Times" estimated the COOKS' group as having 100 members.

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AFRO-AMERICAN HERITAGE ASSOCIATION

Inspector GARELIK's records reflect that the main office of this organization is believed to be at 102 East 35th Street, Chicago 16, Illinois, and is operated by LEO FRANCIS SPARKS, [redacted] and CHRISTINE C. JOHNSON, [redacted] The New York representative is believed to be St. CLAIR CLEMENT of [redacted] New York City, with an office at [redacted] New York City. FREDERICK ANSEL PERRY of [redacted] New York, is also believed to be associated with this organization.

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AFRO-AMERICAN
PUBLISHERS INC.

Accerding to Inspector GARELIK's records, this publishing house is located at 141 West 125th Street, New York 27, New York. [redacted] RICHARD B. MOORE, who was born in [redacted] and who is the [redacted] b6 b7C

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BLACK JEWS

According to Inspector GARELIK's records, Rabbi [redacted] who was born in [redacted] congregation of Commandment Keepers, in 1919, which was composed of, among others, many ex-Garveyites and the organization was supposed to have had at one time, more than 500 members. The office of this organization is at 87 West 128th Street, and Rabbi MATTHEW's home address is [redacted] New York City, NY. The members are regarded as sincere converts to Judaism but some are regarded as fanatics in the Nationalist movements. [redacted] of [redacted], [redacted] New York, are [redacted] of this organization.

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BUY BLACK COMMITTEE

According to Inspector GARELIK's records, this organization is [redacted] EZRA CHARLES and at this time, nothing further is known concerning this organization.

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CULTURAL ASSOCIATION FOR
WOMEN OF AFRICAN HERITAGE

The headquarters of this organization is located at 788 Columbus Avenue, Suite 17-E, New York City, telephone RIverside 9-7305. [redacted]

ABBEY LINCOLN, [redacted]
ETHEL AYLER, [redacted]
GLORIA VAN SCOTT [redacted]
SARAH B. WRIGHT, [redacted]
PEARL REYNOLDS, [redacted]

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According to "The New York Times" of March 1, 1961, this organization is headed by ABBEY LINCOLN, [redacted] Defending the United Nations demonstration, this group is quoted as saying "We Afro-Americans will be heard by any means you make it necessary for us to use." The organization denounces "crumb-crunching, cocktail sipping, Uncle Tom leadership paid by the Colonialists." "The Times" article indicates that outsiders believe that the organization has approximately 50 members.

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ETHIOPIAN WORLD
FEDERATION

According to Inspector GARELIK's records, GEORGE BRYAN is [redacted] which comprises between five and seven hundred members. In 1935, the so called "United Aid for Ethiopia" collected funds for war relief but dissolved in 1936 and merged with other groups into the Ethiopian World Federation, Incorporated.

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FIRST AFRICA CORPS

According to Inspector CARELIK's records, this organization was [redacted] RONALD HENRY in late 1958. NY. [redacted] The group had approximately 60 members organized along military lines. They hoped to accumulate sufficient money and men to join with the force of Reverend CLAUDIUS HENRY [redacted] in order to proceed to overtake the colonial rule of an unnamed African colony. Reverend HENRY is the [redacted]

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"The Times" article of March 1, 1961, reflects that the First Africa Corps formerly of 332 Beekman Avenue, Bronx, New York, had plotted a revolt in Jamaica West Indies Federation for the return of Negroes to Africa. RONALD HENRY, [redacted] there. A [redacted] (NOEL AGARD) has been indicted here, charged with [redacted] The organization has been estimated at 50 members in New York City.

Detective JOSEPH MURPHY of the [redacted] New York City Police Department, advised on January 19, 1961, that interrogation of former First Africa Corps members failed to reflect that this organization exists at this time. Interviews with DONALD MASON HARPER and LAWRENCE T. RICHBURG, [redacted] NY. were deported and are presently residing in New York City. They both state the First Africa Corps is now without leadership and is non-existent.

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"The New York Herald Tribune" of April 4, 1961, related a story concerning the First Africa Corps, which in part, stated that RONALD HENRY, who was arrested in Jamaica as the head of a terrorist movement, was hanged last week in Kingston, Jamaica, for his part in the slaying of two British soldiers on June 21, 1960. The piece also reflects that five members of the First Africa Corps, including NOEL J. AGARD, [redacted] New York, were indicted for the burglary and theft of 18,000 rounds of army amunition from a west side pier (in New York City) more then one year ago.

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GARVEY CLUB INCORPORATED

Inspector GARELIK's records reflect that this organization has its headquarters at 100 West 116th Street, New York City, and that Mrs. LILLIE WALTERS, [redacted] is the [redacted] and SIMION MAYNARD of [redacted] New York City, is the [redacted]

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According to "The New York Times" of March 1, 1961, the Garvey Club [redacted] Mrs. LILLIE WALTERS of [redacted] and SIMION MAYNARD, [redacted] who stated that the club originated in 1929. It attempts to build pride in African ancestry and encourage those who can emigrate to Africa to help new nations and memoralizes the late MARCUS GARVEY, who espoused such programs. MAYNARD stated that the club wants races to be "friendly and business-like" and estimated its membership as 250.

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INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE IN DEFENSE OF AFRICA

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Inspector Garelik's records reflect that the headquarters of this organization is at 145 West 84th Street, New York City. [redacted] Mrs. ENNIS FRANCIS and Mrs. ELOISE MOORE. It also appears that Miss MARIE LEE (Mrs. MARIE MC BROOM) [redacted] but is not believed to be identified with this group at this time.

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LIBERATION COMMITTEE-FOR AFRICA

According to Inspector GARELIK's records, DANIEL H. WATTS of [redacted] New York City, [redacted] and RICHARD GIBSON [redacted] of this organization.

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According to "The New York Times" of March 1, 1961, this organization [redacted] DANIEL H. WATTS, [redacted] and RICHARD GIBSON. [redacted]

Mr. WATTS claims a nationwide membership of 400, mostly Negro, aiming to aid "African freedom fighters" and promote awareness of a common heritage of Afro-Americans and Africans.

Mr. WATTS has been the [redacted] of a Council for Advancement of the Negro in Architecture, and Mr. GIBSON is the [redacted] of the Fair Play for Cuba. WATTS stated, "We have nothing to do with Communists". This group uses a mail address of Post Office Box 303, Cathedral Station, New York City.

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MICHAUX'S BOOK STORE

According to Inspector GARELIK's records, LEWIS MICHAUX [redacted] the book store is located at 2107 Seventh Avenue. It is also referred to as World History Book Outlet; The House of Common Sense; and The Home of Proper Propaganda.

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MOSLEM MOSQUE

According to Inspector GARELIK's records, this edifice is located at 303 West 125th Street, New York City. Services are conducted by a person believed to be IMAN ARHABI ~~GULED~~. The members are authentic Moslems, but are believed to include extremists and nationalists like MUSTAFA BASHIR, reputedly a [redacted]) NY.

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MUSLIM BROTHERHOOD,
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

According to Inspector GARELIK's records, the [redacted] of this group is IMAM AHMED DAWUD of [redacted] He also has an address at [redacted] Other addresses believed to be associated with this group are the School of Islamic and African Studies, 307 West 125th Street, and Tadak Enterprises, Inc., 30 East 125th Street, New York City.

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"The New York Times" of March 1, 1961, reflects that this group contends it is authentic Muslim. It is hostile to the Elijah Muhammad Movement, which it's [redacted] TALIB AHMED DAWUD, has charged teaches race hatred. DAWUD, [redacted] The group has been known in New York for four years and has been associated at times with the United African Nationalist Movement. The local membership may be under 75.

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NATION OF ISLAM, MUHAMMAD'S MOSQUE NUMBER 7, NEW YORK, NEW YORK

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NATION OF ISLAM (NOI)
also known as Muslim Cult
of Islam, Muhammad's Temples
of Islam

147-5

In January, 1957, a source advised that ELIJAH MUHAMMAD had described his organization on a nation-wide basis as the "Nation of Islam" and "Muhammad's Temples of Islam."

On May 18, 1960, another source advised that the NOI is an all-Negro organization which was originally organized in 1930 in Detroit, Michigan. MUHAMMAD, its [redacted] claims to have been selected by ALLAH, the Supreme Being, to lead the so-called Negro race out of slavery in the wilderness of North America by establishing an independent black nation in the United States.

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Members following MUHAMMAD's teachings and his interpretation of the "Koran" believe there is no such thing as a Negro; that the so-called Negroes are slaves of the white race, referred to as "white devils", in the United States; and that the white race, because of its exploitation of the so-called Negroes, must and will be destroyed in the approaching "War of Armageddon".

In the past, officials and members of the NOI, including MUHAMMAD, have refused to register under the provisions of the Selective Service Acts and have declared that members owe no allegiance to the United States.

On May 5, 1958, the first source related that [redacted]

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[redacted]

On May 16, 1960, another source reported that MUHAMMAD early in July, 1958, [redacted]

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[redacted]

FRUIT OF ISLAM (FOI)

On May 18, 1960, a source advised that the Fruit of Islam (FOI) is a group within the NOI composed of all able-bodied male members of the NOI. The purpose of the FOI is to protect officials and property of the NOI, assure compliance of members with NOI teachings and to prepare for the "War of Armageddon". Members of the FOI are required to participate in military drill and are afforded the opportunity to engage in judo training. The FOI is governed by a military system wherein the members are controlled by general orders similar to those issued by regular military organizations.

MUSLIM GIRLS TRAINING (MGT)

On May 19, 1960, a source advised that the Muslim Girls Training (MGT) is a group within the Nation of Islam (NOI) and is composed of all female members of the NOI. The MGT is similar in structure to the Fruit of Islam, which is composed of all male members of the NOI, in that the MGT has officers, similar to military organizations, to whom other female members are accountable. MGT members receive instructions in homemaking, hygiene, calisthenics, and other subjects such as Muslim history and the English language. There also exists a Junior MGT which is composed of female members of the NOI who are between the ages of 15 and 19 and who are afforded military-type drill.

Since 1957 various officers and "sisters" of the MGT have, at meetings of the MGT, used the term MGT so that it also means General Civilization Class. General Civilization Class refers to classes conducted within the MGT.

[redacted] b3 b7E

The above refers to activities of the MGT at Muhammad's Temple of Islam No. 2, 5335 South Greenwood, Chicago, Illinois.

On May 16, 1960, another source advised that the MGT is a group within the NOI which is composed of all female members of the NOI. The MGT is similar in structure to the Fruit of Islam, which is composed of all male members of the NOI. In theory the MGT exists in all Temples of the NOI and is patterned after the MGT at Muhammad's Temple of Islam No. 2, Chicago, General Civilization Class refers to the collective group of classes held within the MGT.

I. NAME AND LOCATION

On February 8, 1961, NY T-37 advised that the [redacted] b7D

II. MEMBERSHIP

Based on attendance at meetings and other affairs, the following informants estimate membership of Mosque No. 7 as follows:

[redacted] (NY T-37 on February 8, 1961)

[redacted] (NY T-38 on February 1, 1961) b7D

[redacted] (NY T-39 on February 8, 1961)

III. OFFICERS

The following are [redacted] Mosque No. 7. This information was obtained, unless other wise specified, from NY T-37 on February 8, 1961, and NY T-38 on February 1, 1961. It is noted that in certain instances, no informatio

[redacted] b3 b7E

is available as to the last name of the person listed. These persons will be designated by their first name followed by (LNU):

Nation of Islam

[redacted] (NY T-37 and NY T-38)

[redacted] NY T-37 [redacted] NY T-38 [redacted]

[redacted] (NY T-37 and NY T-38)

[redacted] (NY T-38)

On December 5, 1960, NY T-38 advised that [redacted] b6 b7C b7D

On December 30, 1960, NY T-38 advised that [redacted]

[redacted] (NY T-37 and NY T-38)

[redacted] (NY T-37)

[redacted] (NY T-37 and NY T-38)

[redacted] (NY T-38)

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Nation of Islam.

[redacted]

(All of the above identified by NY T-38)

[redacted]

(Identified by NY T-37)

[redacted]

(Above identified by NY T-38)

[redacted]

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(Identified by NY T-38 on January 31, 1961)

Muslim Girls Training - [redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

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All of the above [redacted] were identified by NY T-37.

In November, 1960, NY T-37 advised that "Mr. MUHAMMED SPEAKS" is a monthly publication of Mosque No. 7.

This paper is self-described as "A militant monthly, dedicated to justice for black men". b6 b7C b7D

On February 1, 1961, NY T-38 advised that [redacted]

On September 13, 1960, SAMUEL E. LEVINSON, [redacted] New York City Department of Health, 125 Worth Street, New York City, advised SA ARTHUR B. FULTON that [redacted] New York City, [redacted]

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ONGUARD COMMITTEE FOR FREEDOM

According to Inspector GARELIK's records, the address for this organization is Post Office Box 280, New York 27, New York. CALVIN HICKS, [redacted] and Miss ROSA GUY, are associated with this organization. ROSA GUY, who is believed to reside at [redacted] New York City, is indicated as [redacted]

"The New York Times" of March 1, 1961, commented that CALVIN HICKS, [redacted] is associated with this organization. [redacted] by HICKS had favored the LUMUMBA and CASTRO regimes and has called on President KENNEDY to aid "Afro-American families" in Tennessee while asserting the United States was subsidizing Cubans in Florida. Again, according to "The New York Times", Miss ROSA GUY, [redacted] led about thirty demonstrators in the United Nations Security Council.

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Again, according to Inspector GARELIK's records, the following individuals are [redacted] of the above organization:

CALVIN L. HICKS [redacted]

JEAN DAVIS CAREY [redacted]

ROSA GUY [redacted]
(Not otherwise identified)

Mrs. SARAH WRIGHT KAY [redacted]

VIRGINIA HUGHES [redacted]

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These records further reflect that Mrs. SARAH WRIGHT KAY was the [redacted] which staged a demonstration in favor of PATRICE LUMUMBA in the vicinity of the United Nations Headquarters on December 17, 1960.

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[redacted] b3 b7E

THE ORDER OF DUMBALLAH HWEDO
ALSO KNOWN AS ORDER OF DANBHALA
OUEDO

According to Inspector GARELIK's records, this organization is located at 303 West 125th Street, New York City, and NANA OBA is [redacted]) N.Y. b6 b7C JAMES HARRIS is [redacted]

"The New York Times" of March 1, 1961, reflects that JAMES HARRIS, [redacted] advised that the organization does not delve into politics, but has taught African history, languages, music, and dances for about 2½ years. Mr. OBA, described as a [redacted] told a meeting of the Professional Committee for a Free Africa that he was personally "a black nationalist". He then called for a 1,000,000 m a n army to be formed in Africa to overcome anti-LUMUMBA leaders in the Congo. Outsiders estimate that the membership have perhaps 25.

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PROVISIONAL COMMITTEE FOR
A FREE AFRICA

According to Inspectors Garelik's record, CYRIL PHILIP (or PHILLIPS) arranged and chaired the February 26th meeting of this organization at Rockland Palace. Speakers on this occasion were RAM JOHN AKARA, [redacted] NANA OBA, [redacted] Reverend GEORGE A. WESTON, [redacted] and Mrs. ANGIE DICKERSON.

According to "The New York Times" of March 1, 1961, this group's first public appearance was picketing after the recent United Nations demonstration. Mrs. ANGIE DICKERSON, presiding over a fund deal said "only the great Soviet Union" had recognized Mr. LUMUMBA's alleged killing after a prison escape as a hoax.

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UNITED AFRICAN NATIONALISTS

According to Inspector GARELIK's records, this organization is believed to be [redacted] SYLVESTER CARLOS.

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[redacted]

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UNITED AFRICAN NATIONALIST MOVEMENT

According to the records of Inspector GARELIK, JAMES RUPERT LAWSON of [redacted] New York City, [redacted] LAWSON is also associated with the [redacted] Also associated with this organization is AUGUSTUS JAY JOHNSON, the [redacted] who is also an [redacted] of the Transport Workers' Union and is also the [redacted] of the Pyramid Trading Company of 2325 Seventh Avenue, New York City. LAWSON is the [redacted] of this organization are ALI SRTAGI, M. D. JONES, and ALBERT E. JOHNSON. According to the March 1, 1961 issued of "The New York Times", LAWSON organized this group in 1948. The group meets at the Teresa Hotel. LAWSON himself had been active from [redacted] pressing militantly for jobs for members, and, later, in a "buy-black" drive. He has been a [redacted] LAWSON says he maintains liaison with African Missions to the United Nations, "To exchange information, ideas, and techniques, and to coordinate demonstrations in the common cause". In 1954, he was decorated here by Emperor HAILE SELASSIE of Ethiopia.

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His movement says it wants to promote "independent black nations" and "economic self-determination in all black countries instilling the slogan 'buy-black'".

LAWSON stated he opposed Communism because, "We don't want to exchange one slavemaster for another, and Zionism contending that land was taken from the Arabs to create Israel." His group may have 100 members, but he claims 200 to 300 members.

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[redacted] b3 b7E

James Rupert Lawson, JAMES R. LAWSON, James Lawson

Interview of JAMES R. LAWSON
On March 17, 1961

On March 17, 1960, LAWSON was interviewed by SAs EDWARD H. MADDEN and JOSEPH A. GEORGE, at his residence, [redacted] New York. b6 b7C

LAWSON advised he was [redacted] UANM, United African National Movement, and at the present time was not regularly employed. He stated he was in the public relations business and currently working out of his home.

LAWSON advised that the purpose of his organization was to obtain the rights due the "African descendants" in this country and Africa. He stated that this organization was financed by payments collected from the members and in the past he used to receive contributions from a group of businessmen. He refused to identify these businessmen. He advised that he was not working for any foreign government and has never received funds from any foreign government. He stated that his organization does not work with foreign governments, but deals directly with the people. He stated his organization was a "people to people" organization. In explaining this, he advised that he deals directly with the common people of a country rather than with representatives of the government. LAWSON advised he has made trips to the Middle East and Africa and in the past received a medal from the Emperor of Ethiopia. He advised he was invited to Egypt in 1960, by a labor organization, stating that his expenses including his transportation was paid for by this labor organization.

He advised he was acquainted with most of the leaders of the African countries and has attended social affairs with them when they visited this country.

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Concerning the UANM, LAWSON advised that they believe the "African descendants" in this country should have their own businesses and by this means it would raise their economic level. He also stated that the United States Government should pay all of the "African descendants" in this country a sum of money divided equally for the 250 years of free labor they gave this country when they were slaves. By doing this, it would allow these people to become financially independent and a means of raising their economic level which would make them equal with the white man.

Concerning the riot at the United Nations on February 15, 1961, and the pro-LUMUMBA demonstrations, he advised that two days before the riot, some members of his organization came to him and told him they wanted to picket the United Nations because of the killing of LUMUMBA. One of the individuals from his group told him that he and several other persons from other "nationalist groups" met with a THOMAS KANZA on February 13, 1961, and discussed the picketing of the UN. According to LAWSON, KANZA told these individuals that he thought this was a good idea, however, he could not become involved in the internal affairs of this country. LAWSON advised that THOMAS KANZA was the true representative of the Congo to the United Nations, inasmuch as he was appointed by LUMUMBA to represent the Congo at the United Nations. LAWSON stated that he did not think KANZA was recognized by the United Nations and since the death of LUMUMBA, KANZA was associated in some way with the Guinea Delegation to the United Nations

LAWSON advised that on the day of the riot, February 15, 1961, his organization formed a picket line across the street from the United Nations at about 9:00 o'clock in the morning. He stated that this was a peaceful demonstration and that his organization has conducted peaceful demonstrations at the United Nations for many years. He

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advised that the riot at the Security Council of the UN began when the US representative ADLAI STEVENSON was making a speech and at this time he, KANZA, was located in the press section. He stated that approximately 30 individuals of "African descent" were situated in the gallery and about the same number were barred from going into the Security Council because they did not have passes. He was of the opinion that the riot was spontaneous and not planned. His reasoning for this was that when STEVENSON was making his speech, a woman of "African descent" became excited and started shouting. She was told by the Security Guard to sit down and LAWSON thought this guard pushed the woman and that the individuals not allowed inside of the chamber heard the shouts of this woman and broke in causing the riot.

LAWSON stated that he recognized some of his people participating in this riot, but refused to identify them. He stated that he did not have anything to do with the riot and as he previously pointed out, believed in peaceful demonstrations.

LAWSON further advised that he was contacted by WILLIAM PATTERSON "The head of the Communist Party in New York" concerning pro-LUMUMBA demonstrations. He would not elaborate or furnish information concerning what took place between he and PATTERSON. LAWSON advised that the Communist Party was attempting at the present time to infiltrate the nationalist organizations in the New York area and he does not believe that they will have any success in penetrating these organizations. He advised that he is aware of the Communist tactics and that it is probably known that he, LAWSON, was anti-Communist, and has been for many years. He stated that he felt that the Communists know they will not be able to penetrate these organizations and as a result, new organizations have been formed for the purpose of arousing the "African descendants" in this country.

[redacted]

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LAWSON advised that on many occasions he has consulted with leaders of the other nationalist groups in the New York area and that he does this for the purpose of furthering their cause in this country.

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UNITED SONS AND DAUGHTERS OF AFRICA

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According to Inspector GARELIK's records, this organization has its headquarters at 1532 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, New York, and the [redacted] DAVID AMBRISTER also known as Jomo Kenyetta. Other members are ELIJAH HANNIBAL DAVIS, ADOLPHUS HOLMES, JAMES BOYLES, and FRED MC ALLISTER.

Detective ROSSEK, [redacted] New York City Police Department, Brooklyn, New York, advised on March 27, 1961, that the above-mentioned individuals have been indicted on a series of assault and riot charges growing out of a fight that ensued at a street meeting of this organization on August 7, 1960, in Brooklyn, New York. During this fight two New York City Police officers were severely beaten. The above individuals are scheduled to be tried on these charges at the Brooklyn County Court House, Part IV, Brooklyn, New York.

"The New York Times" of March 1, 1961, reflected that this organization had its beginning in 1953 and calls for aid to emerging African nations and attaining of equality here by separation that would set up Afro-American schools, businesses and industries, and "buy-black".

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UNIVERSAL AFRICAN LEGION, INC.

According to Inspector GARELIK's records, this group meets twice a week at 2395 Eighth Avenue, New York City. [redacted] organization are Colonel ISRAEL von DINZEY (commanding the LUMUMBA Division) and RICHARD GRAHAM. > N.Y.

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[redacted]

UNIVERSAL AFRICAN NATIONALIST MOVEMENT

According to Inspector [redacted] GARELIK's records, this organization has its headquarters at 198 Lenox Avenue, and its [redacted] BENJAMIN GIBBONS - [redacted] DAVID PENDER - [redacted] and DARYL EDWARDS - [redacted] b3 b6 b7C b7E

"The New York Times" of March 1, 1961, reflects that this organization has been [redacted] BENJAMIN GIBBONS [redacted] The group's slogan is "Africa for the Africans—Those At Home And Those Abroad".

Since 1949, it has been pressing a bill last introduced by the late Senator WILLIAM LANGER, Republican of North Dakota, for a Congressional appropriation to promote voluntary migration to Liberia. GIBBONS said the program has Liberian Government approval. Outsiders believe the group may have about 100 members. GIBBONS claims to have 200 to 300 here and 8,000 to 10,000 nationwide.

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Riots and Demonstrations,
United Nations Headquarters, New York City
February 15, 1961

On February 14, 1961, NY T-1 received information that JAMES R. LAWSON, [redacted] United African Nationalist Movement, had informed Ambassador RAFIK ASHA, Deputy Permanent Representative, United Arab Republic (UAR) Delegation to the United Nations (UN), that his organization would picket in front of the UN Headquarters on February 15, 1961. This demonstration would concern itself with the death of PATRICE LUMUMBA. LAWSON requested Ambassador ASHA to have someone from the UAR Delegation meet with him concerning this demonstration. (U)

On February 15, 1961, NY T-2 advised that while Ambassador ADLAI STEVENSON, Representative of the United States to the UN, was speaking during a session of the Security Council of the UN, approximately 60 Negro men and women broke into the meeting and attempted to reach the area where DAG HAMMARSKJOLD, Secretary-General of the UN, was sitting, but were intercepted by UN security force guards before they could reach Mr. HAMMARSKJOLD. These individuals hurled vile epitaphs at Mr. HAMMARSKJOLD. As a result of their demonstration, the meeting of the Security Council was cancelled. According to NY T-2, the group of individuals causing this disturbance was identified as the "On Guard Committee" which was allegedly formed on February 14, 1961, in the Harlem section of New York City. Its purpose was to avenge LUMUMBA's death and the fathers and mothers of slaves killed in the past. According to NY T-2, a number of the members of the UN security force, as well as a few newspapermen, were injured during the riot. (U)

NY T-2 stated that JAMES LAWSON was present during the rioting but did not take part in the demonstration. NY T-2 did not believe that the individuals engaged in the rioting were members of the same group of individuals who had been picketing outside the UN Headquarters earlier on February 15, 1961. (U)

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[redacted]

On February 15, 1961, NY T-3 advised that the individuals who created a disturbance in the chambers of the Security Council of the UN on that date appeared to be members of a group [redacted] DANIEL WATTS, who is associated with the Liberation Committee for Africa, and a Mrs. ROSA GUY, [redacted] "On Guard Committee".

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So far as NY T-3 has been able to determine, [redacted]

According to information contained in mimeographed releases of the Liberation Committee for Africa, DANIEL WATTS [redacted] According to these publications, the Liberation Committee for Africa was founded to support freedom and equality for Americans of African descent which is linked with freedom for Africans in their own homelands. The aims of the organization are to work for and support the immediate liberation of all colonial peoples, to provide a public forum for African freedom fighters, to provide concrete aid to African freedom fighters, and to re-establish awareness of the common cultural heritage of Afro-Americans with their African brothers.

On February 15, 1961, Inspector GARELIK of the [redacted] New York City Police Department, advised that a group of approximately 18 individuals had been picketing during the morning of February 15, 1961, in the vicinity of the UN Headquarters. These individuals carried placards requesting the UN and Belgium to get out of the Congo, and describing LUMUMBA as a victim of colonial gangsters. At approximately 12:15 p.m., a number of these demonstrators proceeded to the [redacted] Rockefeller Plaza, New York City, where they picketed until 1:20 p.m.

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Special Agents of the FBI observed approximately 40 individuals picketing in the vicinity of [redacted] At approximately 1:20 p.m., these individuals discontinued their demonstration in the vicinity of the [redacted] and marched to an area directly across the street from the UN Headquarters where they joined other individuals in picketing.

DANIEL WATTS, who identified himself to representatives of the press who interviewed him, was a member of this demonstration, and stated that the purpose of the demonstration was to show solidarity of American Negroes with Africans. b3 b7D b7E

At 2:30 p.m. on February 15, 1961, a group of students from St. John's University, Brooklyn, New York, initiated a counter-picket which resulted in a small altercation which was disposed of by the New York City Police Department.

Also observed by Special Agents of the FBI was an individual who identified himself as JERRY ALBERTI, who is [redacted] New York. Although ALBERTI did not participate in the actual demonstration, he was in contact with the demonstrators and directed some of their activity.

On February 16, 1961, a photograph of the individual who identified himself as ALBERTI was exhibited to NY T-4. NY T-4 identified this photograph to be an individual named JERRY, who has attended meetings of the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) in New York City during the past few months. NY T-4 [redacted]

The SWP has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

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During the demonstration by the African nationalist groups, individuals who were identified as members of the July 26 Movement also demonstrated in the vicinity of the UN Headquarters. They, too, protested the death of PATRICE LUMUMBA and the actions of the UN in the Congo. This group was segregated from the African nationalist groups. JORGE ORIHUELA, [redacted] JOSE SANCHEZ, [redacted] JULIO MEDINA, [redacted] and JORGE LEON, [redacted] for this movement, were observed taking part in the demonstration of this group. Also observed with this group was PELLEGRIN GARCIA, [redacted]

The NPPR has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450. b6 b7C b7D

On February 14, 1961, NY T-5 advised that [redacted]

[redacted]

The July 26 Movement is a Cuban revolutionary organization founded and led by FIDEL CASTRO, the present Premier of Cuba.

On July 27, 1960, Mrs. RUTH BRADY, [redacted] United States Department of Justice, advised that her files contained a registration statement dated July 15, 1960, for the Movimiento 26 de Julio, also known as the 26th of July Movement in the United States. This organizatior

[redacted] b3 b7E

was registered as an agent of the Movimiento Revolucionario 26 de Julio, Havana, Cuba.

It was observed that during these demonstrations, the number of demonstrators reached approximately 300. Demonstrations in the vicinity of the UN were discontinued at 6:00 p.m. on February 15, 1961.

COMMUNIST PARTY ACTIVITY IN CONNECTION WITH February 15, 1961 DEMONSTRATIONS (U)

Observations of [redacted]

NY T-6 advised on February 15, 1961, that [redacted] b6 b7C b7D

[redacted] (U)

[redacted] (U)

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[redacted]

The current issues of "The Worker" lists ERIK BERT in their mastheads as [redacted] and ARTHUR SHIELDS as a [redacted]

NY T-7 advised on January 11, 1960, and January 22, 1960, that at the January 9, 1960, session of the reconvened New York State CP Convention, TED BASSETT was elected to the New York State CP Committee. (U)

"The Worker" is an East Coast Communist weekly newspaper.

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Communist Party (CP) Plans to Picket at UN Plaza, February 15, 1961 (U)

On February 13, 1961, NY T-8 advised that [redacted] (U)

NY T-9, on February 15, 1961, advised that on that date, a meeting of CP, United States of America (USA) functionaries was held at CP Headquarters, New York City. According to NY T-9, BENJAMIN J. DAVIS, JR., at this meeting stated that "The Party has moved". A demonstration is planned for this afternoon (February 15, 1961), from 4:00 p.m. to 6:00 p.m. in front of the UN Building and a meeting is planned on February 26, 1961, in Harlem. This meeting in Harlem will not be a Party meeting, but will be a "Left" meeting. (U)

[redacted] b3 b7E

Role of Negro CP Functionaries

On February 15, 1961, NY T-9 advised that on that date WILLIAM L. PATTERSON addressed a meeting of CP functionaries at CP Headquarters, New York City. PATTERSON stated that on February 14, 1961, he had met with "the head of the Nationalists" (not further identified) who indicated to PATTERSON that they are planning to crowd the galleries of the UN to have a "black gallery", and then to hold as many of them as possible for "our" meeting. PATTERSON stated he was given a bundle of big pictures of PATRICE LUMUMBA. PATTERSON went on that the Africans have been notified as to what is taking place, and some will be there watching. PATTERSON also said that he is meeting with them again and that this man (not further identified) wants to sit down and talk with PATTERSON on the question of white and Negro in this group. PATTERSON characterized this as a tremendous breakthrough and said that he, PATTERSON, would like BEN (DAVIS) with him when he has this discussion. ~~(C)~~ (U)

On February 15, 1961, NY T-6 related that [redacted]

[redacted] ~~(C)~~ (U) b6 b7C b7D

NY T-9 advised on February 15, 1961, that a demonstration is scheduled for February 26, 1961. [redacted]

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[redacted] (U)

On February 16, 1961, NY T-10 advised that [redacted]

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On February 15, 1961, NY T-11 advised that [redacted]

[redacted] (U)

On February 15, 1961, NY T-11 advised that [redacted]

[redacted] (U)

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The CP, USA, and the Council on African Affairs have been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

Picket Line
East 42nd Street and First Avenue
New York, New York

On February 15, 1961, Special Agents of the FBI observed the following:

BENJAMIN J. DAVIS, JR., entered a picket line on the northeast corner of East 42nd Street and First Avenue, New York, New York. DAVIS attempted to make a speech on a radio or television microphone, but was removed from the scene by New York City Police Department Officers. At this time, 4:15 p.m., another picket line was observed forming on the southeast corner of East 42nd Street and First Avenue, across from the UN Building. Among those who appeared on this picket line for brief intervals during the period between 4:15 p.m. and 6:00 p.m., when the picket line was disbanded, were:

BENJAMIN J. DAVIS, JR.
IRVING POTASH
BILL STANLEY
AARON WOOL
ESTHER CANTOR
BILL ALBERTSON
PAUL SCHWARTZ
PAUL ROBESON, JR.
MIRIAM FRIEDLANDER
JAKE ROSEN
ROCHELLE HIRSHMAN
MIKE STEIN

This picket line consisted of approximately sixty per cent youths, who were observed carrying text books and the remainder of the individuals were principally elderly females. Approximately ten per cent of those on this picket line consisted of Negroes. The maximum number of about 200 persons on this picket line was reached at about 5:30 p.m. Very few signs were carried and the line remained orderly. At 6:00 p.m., this picket line quietly disbanded.

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CP Evaluation of Demonstrations at the UN on February 15, 1961 (U)

NY T-10, on February 16, 1961, advised that on February 15, 1961, [redacted]

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GUS HALL, GENERAL SECRETARY OF
CP USA

On February 16, 1961, NY T-23 advised that

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On February 16, 1961, NY T-24 advised that,

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WORKERS WORLD PARTY (WWP)

On February 15, 1961, NY T-25 advised that members of the WWP participated in the demonstration in the UN Headquarters on February 15, 1961.

In addition, Special Agents of the FBI observed individuals participating in the demonstration. Among the participants were VINCENT COPELAND, DOROTHY BALLAM and BOBBY GONZALES.) NY.

On January 1, 1960, NY T-26 advised that VINCENT COPELAND and DOROTHY BALLAM were members of the National Committee of the WWP.

On September 8, 1960, NY T-27 advised that BOBBY GONZALES was present at the Labor Day Conference of the WWP which was held on September 3 - 5, 1960, in Buffalo, New York.

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Demonstration, UN Headquarters,
New York City, February 16, 1961

On February 16, 1961, Special Agents of the FBI observed a group of between 25 and 30 individuals, who were all members of the Negro race, picketing in the vicinity of the UN Headquarters from approximately 11:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m.

In answering questions put to them by members of the press, the individuals stated that they were not members of any organization but were simply individuals protesting the death of PATRICE LUMUMBA and the policies of the UN in the Congo.

Demonstration at 125th Street and
Seventh Avenue, Scheduled to be
Held on February 17, 1961, Sponsored
By "On Guard Committee For Africa"

On February 16, 1961, Inspector GARELIK, Bureau of Special Services, New York City Police Department, advised that the "On Guard Committee For Africa" planned to hold a demonstration between seven and ten p.m., on February 17, 1961, at 125th Street and Seventh Avenue, New York City. CALVIN HICKS whose telephone number is [redacted] "On Guard Committee For Africa".

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Demonstrations Scheduled To
be held on February 18, 1961,
UN Headquarters, New York City

On February 17, 1961, NY T-28 advised that at a membership meeting of the Socialist Workers Party which was held in Newark, New Jersey, on the previous day, it was announced that Newark members of the SWP, would join with New York

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members of the SWP in a demonstration to be held in the vicinity of the UN Headquarters on February 18, 1961. According to NY T-28, the participants in this demonstration would publicly identify themselves as members of the SWP.

SWP has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

On February 17, 1961, NY T-29 advised that SWP would participate in a demonstration at the UN starting at 2:00 p.m. on February 18, 1961. The purpose of this demonstration was to protest the death of PATRICE LUMUMBA and to demand "hands off" Cuba and the Congo. According to NY T-29, the SWP plans to have available signs reflecting SWP participation but they would be used only if there appears to be no adverse public sentiment.

According to NY T-29, the July 26th Movement, the Young Socialist Alliance and the Fair Play for Cuba Committee would also participate in this demonstration.

On February 16, 1961, NY T-30 advised that [redacted] b6 b7C b7D

[redacted] (U)

On February 17, 1961, NY T-31 advised that [redacted]

[redacted] (U)

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Demonstrations To Be Held In
Various Cities, Weekend of
February 18 - 19, 1961

On February 17, 1961, NY T-23 [redacted] (U)

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[redacted] (U)

NY T-23 advised that [redacted] (U)

Demonstration To Be Held On
February 26, 1961, New York City

On the cover page of "The Worker", edition of February 19, 1961, there appears an announcement of a mass memorial service to PATRICE LUMUMBA to be held on Sunday afternoon February 26, 1961, in Harlem (New York City). The sponsor of the protest rally is the Provisional Committee for African Freedom and a group of other organizations. The gathering will be held from three to six p.m. at the Hotel Theresa, 125th Street and Lenox Avenue, New York City.

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On February 17, 1961, NY T-2[redacted]

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On February 17, 1961, NY T-44, advised that a

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On February 16, 1961, NY T-32 advised that a meeting of the Brooklyn Club of the Provisional Organizing Committee for a Marxist-Leninist CP (POC) which was held in Brooklyn, New York, on February 15, 1961, it was unanimously decided to send telegrams to UN Secretary General, DAG HAMMARSKJOLD protesting the murder of PATRICE LUMUMBA, and demanding HAMMARSKJOLD's resignation for his alleged part in the murder. It was also decided to send a telegram to United States Secretary of State, DEAN RUSK, denouncing HAMMARSKJOLD and the United States policy in the Congo. (U)

NY T-32 stated that POC is not planning to take part in any demonstration at the UN, because the few members who would demonstrate would not result in an effective demonstration. (U)

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Memorial Service To Be
Held In New York City
February 26, 1961

On February 23, 1961, NY T-33 advised that on that date [redacted]

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Meeting Held in New York City
February 25, 1961

On February 25, 1961, Inspector GARELIK of the Bureau of Special Services, New York City Police Department advised that a "street meeting" was held between the hours of 1:45 and 4:45 p.m. on that date at 125th Street and Seventh Avenue, New York City. This meeting was in the form of a funeral service for LUMUMBA. Approximately 250 people attended the meeting. The meeting was led by HENRY L. MICHAUX and JAMES LAWSON.

Meeting Held in New York City
February 26, 1961

On February 26, 1961, Inspector GARELIK, Bureau of Special Services (BSS), New York City Police Department, advised that a meeting protesting the death of LUMUMBA which was sponsored by the Provisional Committee for a Free Africa was held at the Rockland Palace, 155th Street and Eighth Avenue, New York City, on the afternoon of February 26, 1961. It was attended by approximately 250 to 300 people. It was pointed out that this auditorium has a capacity of 4,000 people.

On February 26, 1961, NY T-10 advised that at the Memorial Meeting which was held at the Rockland Palace on February 26, 1961, he observed at least 15 members of the Communist Party in attendance. However, none of the speakers at the meeting were known to NY T-10 to be members of the Communist Party. The tone of the speeches were anti-imperialist. The speakers pointed out that the strongest supporters of KASAVUBU and TSHOMBE, next to Belgium was the United States and therefore, the United States would have to share the responsibility of LUMUMBA's murder. (C) (U)

On February 27, 1961, NY T-33 advised that at the Memorial Meeting which was held at the Rockland Palace on (C) (U)

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February 26, 1961, he observed numerous members of the Communist Party in attendance. None of the speakers at this meeting were known to NY T-33 to be members of the Communist Party. NY T-33 commented that the meeting was very orderly and that there were no disturbances. There was no march to UN Headquarters as had been previously planned for February 26, 1961. (U)

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CP Infiltration of
African Nationalist Groups

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On February 23, 1961, NY T-41 advised that EVELYN WEINER, New York State Chairwoman, CP USA, attended a meeting of the Forbes CP Club on February 22, 1961. WEINER advised the members present that WILLIAM PATTERSON and BENJAMIN DAVIS had recently met at CP Headquarters to discuss the CP's relationship with the African Nationalist groups. The conclusion reached was that the CP should attempt to penetrate these African Nationalist groups with the hope of creating a united front. (U)

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Alleged Support of
Demonstrations by the
United Arab Republic (S) (U)

On February 16, 1961, Mr. ELWOOD MC GUIRE, [redacted] advised that an individual named [redacted] N.Y. [redacted] (S) (U)

On February 17, 1961, [redacted] advised that he had received a telephone call on February 15, 1961, from a friend of his named [redacted] (last name not recalled), who was [redacted] b6 b7C [redacted] (S) (U)

[redacted] (S) (U)

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[redacted] stated that his friend [redacted] could be reached at telephone number [redacted] The [redacted] New York Telephone Directory indicates that telephone number [redacted] is listed to [redacted] New York. ~~(U)~~ (U) a/b

NY T-34 advised on February 16, 1961, [redacted]

[redacted] ~~(U)~~ (U)

On February 17, 1961, NY T-35 advised that

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[redacted] ~~(U)~~ (U)

On February 20, 1961, [redacted] New York advised SAS JOSEPH A. GEORGE and JOHN E. HEGARTY that [redacted]

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Demonstration to Be Held
February 25, 1961, at the
White House, Washington, D. C.

On February 20, 1961, NY T-36 advised that mass picketing is scheduled to take palce in front of the White House in Washington, D. C., on February 25, 1961. This demonstration has been organized by the 26th of July Movement and will be held in protest of the death of PATRICE LUMUMBA and will also advocate the support of the Cuban revolution. According to NY T-36, the Young Socialist Alliance (YSA) in New York City, together with the YSA in other East Coast cities, namely Baltimore, Boston, and Philadelphia, have been instructed to take part in this demonstration. The YSA members from New York City will leave New York for Washington, D. C., by bus and automobile at approximately 8:00 a.m. on February 25, 1961. The YSA intends to build up its strength through publicity obtained by having many of its members take part in the picket line. ~~(C)~~ (U)

According to NY T-36, members of ADVANCE and the Fair Play For Cuba Committee, and African nationalist organizations will also participate in this demonstration. ~~(C)~~ (U)

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THE KENYA STUDENT UNION IN THE AMERICAS

On February 3, 1961, EVANSTON KINYAANJUI, [redacted] of the Kenya Student Union in the Americas, advised SA JAMES B. STEPHENSON at Houlton, Maine, that at the conference of this organization held in the Summer of 1960, in New York City, the following [redacted]

[redacted]

TITUS BUMBATHI
[redacted]

NICHOLAS RABALLA
[redacted]

EVANSON KINYAANJUI
[redacted]

MARGARET WAITHICA
[redacted]

SHADRACK KWASA
[redacted]

Miss PAMELA CDEDE
[redacted]

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N.Y.
Kenya

At this conference, the constitution as well as the rules for membership and the duties and rights of members were drawn up and adopted.

Also at this conference, it was decided that a general conference should be held once a year, and that the officers shall present written annual reports and make themselves available to receive and answer questions from the union members. Decisions of the annual conference shall be final.

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PAMPHLETENTITLED "WHITE AMERICA
REJECTS BASTARDIZDED UN"

On November 28, 1960, a representative of the United States Mission to the United Nations (UN) at the behest of the then United States Ambassador to the UN, JAMES WADSWORTH, hand delivered to the New York Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), a pamphlet which had been received that day by various members of the African Delegations attending the 15th Session of the UN General Assembly. This pamphlet is being set out below:

"W H I T E A M E R I C A

R E J E C T S

A B A S T A R D I Z E D U N I T E D N A T I O N S

"A foul stench spreads out from the East River and hangs over New York like a pall. It is the smell of sweat--the greasy sweat of the Black Races of Africa and the Yellow Races of Asia which have invaded the United Nations. It is enough to make every white Protestant American vomit!

"These sub-humans have come down from the trees and out of the swamps to lord it over the White Race. Are they going to get away with it?

"The degenerate French, the Latin nations dominated by the Roman Pope and the Jew Slavs have already yielded, but we say: AMERICA IS WHITE and we shall keep it WHITE. No matter if the rest of the world is mongrelized, we shall keep OUR AMERICA PURE!

"The KU KLUX KLAN is on guard against the BLACK and YELLOW PERIL sweeping in from across the seas. The present session of the General Assembly of the United Nations is

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controlled by the INFERIOR RACES. It is a meeting of BLACKS and their BROWN and YELLOW brethren who are plotting to OVERTHROW WHITE PROTESTANT AMERICA.

"What an insult to the FOUNDING FATHERS OF OUR REPUBLIC for the black Nkrumah, the brown Nehru, the tan Nasser, the yellow Sukarno and the communistic Atheist Tito, a traitor to God and the White Race, to try to force President Eisenhower into a 'summit' with the Anti-Christ Khrushchev. These monkeys should have been tanned and feathered!

"The Lord in His Infinite Wisdom created the White Race to rule over the animal kingdom and the lower races. Our Savior Jesus Christ taught us to love and cherish even the Slave, but He did not preach the domination of the Slave over the Master.

"The KU KLUX KLAN warns the Black and Yellow 'delegates' to stay close to the buildings of the United Nations and the brothels of Harlem, and not to defile the hotels and restaurants of our White City. Our police will not relax their vigilance against the lawless acts of Africans like the 'delegate' from the Cameroon, and other uppity blacks.

"And if you don't like it, GET OUT! There is no welcome in America for a Black and Yellow United Nations.

"THE FIERY CROSSES SHALL BURN!"

The above pamphlet, furnished by the United States Mission to the United Nations, was received postmarked November 27, 1960, by HAGI FARAK ALI OMAR, Hotel Tudor, Room 1624, 42nd Street and Second Avenue, New York City. OMAR is identified in the September, 1960, edition of the Delegations to the United Nations as a member of parliament and the chairman of the Somalia Delegation to the United Nations. Somal...

Other UN members who received identical copies of the above letters are:

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Togoland
Central African Republic
Indonesia
Burma
Liberia
Iraq
Ethiopia

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GHANA MISSION TO THE UNITED NATIONS (S) (U)

On December 22, 1960, NY T-41 advised that on the evening of December 15, 1960, AMON NIKOI, Ghana Mission to the United Nations, appeared as a main speaker before the Lower East Side New York City chapter of the Sane Nuclear Policy Organization. This speech was given at the Educational Alliance, East Broadway, New York City, and approximately fifty persons were in attendance. NIKOI's speech dealt primarily with disarmament. He spoke against the stock piling of atomic weapons. He also touched on foreign bases, stating that Ghana did not want foreign bases, but preferred neutrality. He said that Ghana welcomes business and cultural relations with the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics as well as with any other country. NY T-41 also stated that beyond these remarks, NIKOI expressed no special sympathy for the Soviet system and was quite circumspect in all his remarks. (S) (U)

The Delegations to the United Nations, September, 1960 edition, reflects that Dr. AMON NIKOI is listed under the Ghana Mission as First Secretary, Permanent Mission. (S) (U)

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AFRO ARTS CULTURAL CENTER

On December 5, 1960, NY T-40 advised that the Guinea Mission to the United Nations, 17 East 63rd Street, New York City, had been advised that the Afro Arts Cultural Center, 15 West 125th Street, was holding sessions on current foreign affairs at Public School 68, County Center, 127 West 127th Street, New York City. The following program had been outlined: (S) (U)

Date	Subject Matter	Speaker(s)
December 1, 1960	Ghana	SAMUEL ADUSEI POKU
December 8, 1960	Rhodesia and Nyasaland	RICHARD S. WEBB
December 15, 1960	The French Community	Member Countries
January 5, 1961	Guinea	MAROF ACHKAR
January 12, 1961	Sierra Leone	DONALD MYTHE-MAC AULAY
January 19, 1961	Tunisia	MOHAMED CHAKCHAUK aka, Mohamed Chakchouk
January 26, 1961	Sudan	MOHAMED AL AMIN aka, Mohamed EL Amin

(S) (U)

According to the "List of Permanent Missions to the United Nations", dated March, 1961, MAROF ACHKAR is the Second Secretary of the Guinea Delegation. (S) (U)

MOHAMED CHAKCHOUK, according to the above listing of March, 1961, is indicated as the Attache of the Embassy of Tunisia. (S) (U)

MOHAMED EL AMIN, according to the above list of March, 1961, is listed as the Third Secretary to the Sudan Mission to the United Nations. (S) (U)

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AMERICAN COMMITTEE ON AFRICA (ACOA)

On November 6, 1960, NY T-42 advised that he had ascertained that in view of the current complexities in the African situation, the ACOA [redacted] (U)

[redacted] (U)

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[redacted] (U)

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NY T-42 advised that it [redacted] (U)

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[redacted] (U)

[redacted] (U)

GEORGE HOUSER of American Committee on Africa.

On December 2, 1960, NY T-43 advised GEORGE HOUSER of ACOA returned to the United States on November 26, 1960, from a trip to Africa. (U)

Source stated that [redacted]

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Source stated [redacted]

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"The Worker", October 30, 1960, page 1, identified BENJAMIN J. DAVIS as National Secretary of the CP.

"The Worker" is a weekly East Coast Communist newspaper.

NY T-12 advised on December 14, 1959, that IRVING POTASH was elected to the National Committee of the CP, USA, at its 17th National Convention, December 10-13, 1959. (U)

POTASH was convicted in the United States District Court, New York, on October 14, 1949, for violation of the Smith Act.

On October 7, 1960, NY T-8 advised that WILLIAM STANLEY frequently represents the Harlem Region of the CP, at New York State CP Committee meetings. (U)

NY T-13, on March 2, 1960, identified AARON WOOL as then being a member of the New York State CP Board.

"The Worker", April 24, 1960, page 16, identified ESTHER CANTOR as Legislative Director of the New York State CP.

On December 5, 1960, NY T-14 advised that at a meeting of the New York District CP Committee, held on December 3, 1960, it was announced WILLIAM ALBERTSON was to be released from his position of Organizational Secretary of the New York District CP. (U)

NY T-22, on December 4, 1960, advised ALBERTSON's release had been approved by the New York District CP Committee at its meeting held on that date. (U)

NY T-15 advised on November 22, 1960, that PAUL SCHWARTZ was then Chairman of the Railroad Region, Industrial Division, New York State CP.

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NY T-16 advised in December, 1959, that PAUL ROBESON, JR., was elected a member of the National Committee of the CP, USA, at its 17th National Convention, held December 10-13, 1959. (U)

NY T-17 advised on August 18, 1960, that MIRIAM FRIEDLANDER was then Bronx County CP Organizer.

NY T-18 advised on September 22, 1959, JAKE ROSEN as of that date, was Director of Student Activities of the New York State CP Youth Commission.

"The Worker", issue of February 28, 1960, page 14, identifies JAKE ROSEN as a Vice-President of ADVANCE.

NY T-19 advised on December 7, 1960, that ROCHELLE HIRSHMAN was in attendance at a meeting of Kings County CP Youth Branch.

NY T-20 advised on May 23, 1960, that as of that date, ROCHELLE HIRSHMAN was the Finance Director of ADVANCE.

NY T-20, on October 3, 1960, made available information which reflected that MIKE STEIN was the Educational Director of ADVANCE.

NY T-21 advised on December 29, 1959, that MIKE STEIN was the Educational Director of the Manhattan CP Youth Club.

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"The Worker", issue of December 11, 1960, page 12, identified WILLIAM PATTERSON as a full-time member of the New York State CP Staff in the capacity of Vice-Chairman.

On December 14, 1959, NY T-12 advised JACK STACHEL was elected to the National Committee of the CP, USA, at its 17th National Convention, held December 10-13, 1959. ~~(C)~~ (U)

"The Worker", issue of December 11, 1960, page 12 identified EVELYN WIENER as a full-time member of the New York State CP, Staff in the capacity of Administrative Secretary.

"The Worker", issue of October 2, 1960, page 12, identified MILDRED MCADORY EDELMAN as a member of the National Committee of the CP.

NY T-10 advised on February 16, 1961, that RAE HENDRIX is the Harlem Region CP Organizer, New York State CP.

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Workers World Party (WWP)

On April 17, 1959, NY T-7 advised that on February 12, 1959, a Socialist Workers Party (SWP) minority group, under the leadership of National Committee member SAM BALLAN, known in the SWP as SAM MARCY, split from the SWP. (U)

NY T-7 stated that this minority group referred to as the Marcyites, after many years of program and policy differences on varied issues concerning tactics and interpretation of political events, split from the SWP on the grounds that the Party was liquidating itself by departing from the Marxist precepts of LEON TROTSKY and retreating from the fight for the world socialist revolution. The final issue which ultimately forced the split was the minority's opposition to the SWP regroupment policy which involved cooperation with the CP periphery - individuals characterized by the minority as petty-bourgeois.

The minority program, according to NY T-7, advocates the unconditional defense of the Soviet Union and has as its goal the building of a revolutionary party with a complete proletarian orientation for the purpose of overthowing capitalism in the United States and throughout the world.

On May 12, 1960, NY T-7 advised that this minority group had chosen the

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name Workers Wold Party with headquarters located at 46 West 21st Street, New York, New York.

The SWP has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

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ADVANCE, An Organization of Progressive Youth

A confidential source advised on February 18, 1960, that Advance was organized at a Founding Convention held in New York City on February 13 - 14, 1960.

Another confidential source advised on March 2, 1960, that the Declaration of Principles, adopted at the Founding Convention of Advance, included the following pertinent points: a stand for peace and total disarmament; equal rights; anti-discrimination; struggles against forces of opposition to the Bill of Rights; an organized approach to Marxist theory; inform prospective applicants of the group's Declaration of Principles. This source stated that the Declaration of Principles was believed by the Communist Party, USA Secretariat to be essentially the line of the National Communist Party leadership.

"The Worker," an East Coast Communist weekly newspaper, dated February 28, 1960, carried an article on page 14, entitled "New York City Marxist Youth Group Formed." This article lists four of the top officers of Advance, including JAKE ROSEN, MARVIN MARKMAN as Vice-Presidents, and MIKE STEIN as Educational Director.

Another confidential source advised on September 23, 1959, that at a meeting of Communist youth held September 20, 1959, JAKE ROSEN and MARVIN MARKMAN were announced as members of the New York State CP Youth Commission in charge of student activities and Youth Commission Co-ordinator, respectively. This confidential source advised on December 29, 1959, that MIKE STEIN was elected Educational Director of the Manhattan CP Youth Club on December 11, 1959.

The first confidential source advised on March 8, 1960, that Advance maintains a headquarters in Room 636, at 799 Broadway, New York City, and is currently engaged in the formation of clubs in all boroughs of New York City.

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FAIR PLAY FOR CUBA COMMITTEE

The April 6, 1960 edition of the "New York Times", a daily New York City newspaper, carried a full page advertisement captioned "What is Really Happening in Cuba?". The article maintained that the United States press has made certain charges against Cuba which are not true and the Fair Play For Cuba Committee was organized to tell the truth about Cuba in the interest of fair play. The advertisement closes with a note which states "This public appeal for Fair Play For Cuba has the support of a group of thinking individuals holding a variety of political persuasions, representing no one but themselves, linked here by a single common concern for the over riding principle of justice which is always at issue, whenever partisan interests clash with simple truth."

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PROVISIONAL ORGANIZING COMMITTEE FOR A MARXIST-LENINIST COMMUNIST PARTY (POC); also known as Provisional Organizing Committee for the Reconstitution of a Marxist-Leninist Party; Provisional Committee for the Reconstitution of the Marxist-Leninist Communist Party; Provisional Committee to Reconstitute the Communist Party, USA

The September, 1958, issue of "The Marxist-Leninist Vanguard," which is self identified as being published by the "Provisional Organizing Committee for a Marxist-Leninist Communist Party," contains an article on page 1 entitled "Communist Conference" which discloses that a conference was held in New York City, August 16 and 17, 1958, "to guarantee the survival of Marxism-Leninism in the USA." At this conference a call was issued for the formation of a "Provisional Organizing Committee for the Reconstitution of a Marxist-Leninist Party."

In the same issue of "The Marxist-Leninist Vanguard" there is contained "A Declaration" which reads in part:

"Therefore, we of the Marxist-Leninist caucus of the old Party, having met in a national conference on August 16th - 17th, 1958, have constituted ourselves as a Provisional Committee for the Reconstitution of the Marxist-Leninist Communist Party."

The October, 1958, issue of "The Marxist-Leninist Vanguard" on page 1 contains an article entitled, "5 Questions" which stated, "our aim is to forge ahead in our movement, and later, join in a constitutional convention with any other movement which is fighting for the creation of a genuine Communist vanguard party."

On May 3, 1960, a confidential source advised that the POC continues to function as an organization. It has active groups in New York, New York; Chicago, Illinois; Cleveland, Ohio; and Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. The organization is also known as the Provisional Committee to Reconstitute the Communist Party, USA.

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YOUNG SOCIALIST ALLIANCE

The May, 1960 issue of the "Young Socialist" (YS), page 1, column 3, disclosed that during April 15-17 1960, a national organization entitled, "The Young Socialist Alliance" (YSA), was established at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. This issue stated that this organization was formed by the nationwide supporter clubs of the publication YS.

The above issue, page 6, set forth the Founding Declaration of the YSA, This declaration stated that the YSA recognizes the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) as the only existing political leadership on class struggle principles, and that the supporters of the YS have come into basic political solidarity with the SWP on the principles of revolutionary Socialism.

A confidential source advised on May 11, 1960, that the original YSA was an organization formed during October, 1957, in NYC, by youth of various left Socialist tendencies, particularly members and followers of the SWP. The leaders of this group were the guiding forces in the establishment of the national organization.

The source further advised that the YSA is dominated add controlled in its leadership and ranks by members of the SWP. The source added that the SWP considers the YSA as the leading force in the radical youth field and its current and future hope in regard to recruits and the promulgation of the SWP movement throughout the US.

The headquarters of the YSA are located at 10 East 23rd Street, New York City.

The YS is a monthly publication, self-described in the December, 1960 issue as the official organ of the YSA.

The SWP has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

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DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 05-30-2025 BY [redacted]

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

~~SECRET~~

New York, New York
April 19, 1961

Title: African Activities in the United States

Character: Internal Security - Africa

Reference: Report of Special Agent Thomas G. Spencer, dated and captioned as above, at New York.

All sources (except any listed below) used in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

NY T-3 is in a position to furnish reliable information. However, contact with NY T-3 has been insufficient to evaluate the information furnished.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

~~SECRET~~

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OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 05-30-2025 BY: [redacted]

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TO : DIRECTOR, FBI [redacted] DATE: 1/21/72

FROM : SAC, BUFFALO (100-21736) (C)

REC 68

SUBJECT: CHANGED
SECOND INTERNATIONAL
TELOS CONFERENCE,
STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK
AT BUFFALO
11/18-21/71
IS - NEW LEFT (FOREIGN INFLUENCE)
(OO: Buffalo)

The title is marked "Changed" to show the correct name for conference, as recorded in the 12/2/71 issue of the "Reporter," further identified hereinafter; also to add the character "FOREIGN INFLUENCE," in view of the speakers who attended the conference. Title was formerly carried as "CONFERENCE ON POLITICAL ORGANIZATION, IS - NEW LEFT."

ReBulet to Buffalo, dated 10/1/71; Buffalo airtel to Bureau, dated 11/12/71; and Buffalo teletype to Bureau, 11/19/71.

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are eight (8) copies of a letterhead memorandum (LHM), captioned "SECOND INTERNATIONAL TELOS CONFERENCE, STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK AT BUFFALO, NOVEMBER 18 - 21, 1971." Two copies each of LHM are designated for San Diego and San Francisco, and one copy for Seattle, in view of their interest in activities of [redacted] respectively. Also, Legats, [redacted] since personalities from [redacted] attended the conference. A copy is also being designated for Legat, [redacted] since the [redacted] furnished original information indicating conference would take place. It is noted, however, that source coverage did not provide any data showing actual attendance by anyone from [redacted]

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ENCLOSURE EX-103
REC 68
MCT-30

6 - Bureau (Encs. 8) (RM)
(1 - Legat, [redacted])
(1 - Legat, [redacted])
(1 - Legat, [redacted])
2 - San Diego (100-13701) (Encs. 2) (RM)
2 - San Francisco (100-55253) (Encs. 2) (RM)

1 - Seattle (Info) (RM)
(Enc. 1)
(100-30900)
(Copies cont'd p. 2)

1 cover pages
1-Army
2-RAO/ISD
1-Legat [redacted]

10 JAN 27 1972

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

55 FEB 11 1972

R/S 2-1-72

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 05-30-2025 BY [redacted]

FD-323 (Rev. 11-29-61)

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Buffalo, New York
January 21, 1972

Title SECOND INTERNATIONAL TELOS CONFERENCE, STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK AT BUFFALO, NOVEMBER 18 - 21, 1971

Character

Reference Letterhead memorandum, dated and captioned as above, at Buffalo.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

Copies (Cont'd)

4 - Buffalo
(1 - [redacted]
(1 - [redacted]
(1 - [redacted]

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JWS:mfh
(15)

Buffalo office indices do not contain any information identifiable with individuals mentioned in the LHM, unless otherwise noted.

All logical informants and established sources in the Buffalo Division were alerted to the captioned conference before it transpired, and follow-up contacts with them were made during latter part of November, 1971, as well as in December, 1971 and early 1972. The positive information reported represents relevant information that was gleaned from all combined sources. Identity of negative contacts are recorded on Buffalo Office file copy.

This LHM is classified "~~CONFIDENTIAL~~," since unauthorized disclosure of sources utilized in the LHM would be detrimental to the national defense interests.

Sources utilized in the LHM are identified as follows:

Source one is [redacted]

Source two is first knowledgeable source of the Buffalo Office.

Source three is [redacted]

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Source four is [redacted]

Source five is [redacted]

Source six is a highly confidential source of the [redacted]

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Source seven is [redacted]

Source eight is [redacted]

Source nine is the second knowledgeable source of the Buffalo Office.

Source ten is [redacted]

Identities of Agent personnel who conducted investigation are recorded in Buffalo Office case file..

BU 100-21736

NON-SYMBOL SOURCE PAGE

The first knowledgeable source is [redacted] (established source - concealed by request). b6 b7C b7D

The second knowledgeable source is [redacted] (concealed by request).

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 05-30-2025 BY: [redacted]

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Buffalo, New York
January 21, 1972

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

SECOND INTERNATIONAL TELOS CONFERENCE, STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK AT BUFFALO, NOVEMBER 18 - 21, 1971

Source one, a confidential source [redacted] advised during early September, 1971, that information available to that source during August, 1971, indicated a conference on political organization would be held at the State University of New York at Buffalo (SUNYAB), between the dates November 18 - 21, 1971. Information available to the above source indicated that well known American scholars would be present and would conduct panels and lead workshops.

According to the above source, one [redacted]

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[redacted] N.Y.

Source two advised on November 4, 1971, that [redacted]

Source two described [redacted]

Source two said [redacted]

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~~GROUP I
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification~~

[redacted]

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SECOND INTERNATIONAL TELOS CONFERENCE, STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK AT BUFFALO, NOVEMBER 18 - 21, 1971

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

The October 4, 1971 edition of "The Spectrum," a newspaper published weekly at SUNYAB, contained an article captioned "International Organization Conference, RADICAL SPEAKERS TO LECTURE." This article stated the Philosophy Student Association was asking for $8,650 from the Student Association to finance the nationally recognized conference. According to the article, the conference would be held from November 18 - 21, 1971, and was being coordinated by the Philosophy Student Association, in cooperation with students in various departments, also campus organizations. The article pointed out that among those who had accepted to attend the conference were Dr. HERBERT MARCUSE, a leading radical philosopher in America, and ANDRE GORZ, co-editor of "Le Temps Modernes" and "Nouvelle Observateur," one of France's leading weekly magazines. FRANCE, N.Y. JOURNALIST

N.Y.

The article pointed out that the format of the conference had been designed to facilitate communication and understanding between the people of different backgrounds and interests, and pointed out that undergraduates, graduates and non-university people would be able to take part in the numerous workshops and small panel discussions.

The July 26, 1968 edition of the "Los Angeles Times" reports an interview by Times staff writer DOROTHY TOWNSEND with HERBERT MARCUSE. The following are excerpts from the interview:

"Marcuse readily says that students who disrupted Columbia University last spring 'apparently were influenced by my writings'--as were numbers of students who erupted into Easter riots in West Berlin and who besieged the Sorbonne in Paris in May--but that their tactics were their own.

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"The writings 'have nothing to do with the occupation of buildings and so on.'

"The occupation of Columbia by students, however, in his view 'was very definitely in the framework of the democratic process after all other means to draw attention to their demands failed.'

"Recalls Prior Demands

"Marcuse said the students at Columbia 'for more than a year were trying to get their demands settled through the administration. They adopted this action (disruption) when that failed.'

"The students had adopted a slogan, he said, which was that 'they would not exclude violence against things but (that they) are definitely against violence against persons.'

"'I am not sure whether the vandalism was really done by students or by the police, however...'

"Tieless and wearing a short-sleeved shirt, Marcuse spoke quietly of the major radical forces in the world today and placed 'the intelligentsia, particularly the students,' first. Next are minorities in the ghetto; in other words, those who have not yet joined 'the system' and are therefore, not afraid to overthrow it.

"The working class is excluded from his list--in the United States they have been caught up in the affluent society, but not so much so in other countries...

"Marcuse also said he is in favor of an elitist rule.

"'The hope of a free society,' he said, are 'those with education, training and capability to rule. That it happens to be a smaller number here and now is not my fault. In an authentic democracy the number would not be kept at a small level.'...

"At 70, Marcuse shows some testiness at questions that keep making him reply that he is not a Communist, that, in fact, the two philosophies should not be equated at all.

"'My Marxism is not theirs,' he said of the Soviet Union. 'Russian Marxism is rigid, not flexible. But Marxism itself is not a dogma. Everyone should know by now. The concepts have to be tested against the reality, as in every field.'

"To be a living doctrine, he said, it must be changing, and the Kremlin line does not change."

MEMBERS

Source three advised on November 17, 1971, that he had recently obtained a leaflet suggesting that SAM MARCY, VINCENT COPELAND, and DOROTHY BALLAN, from the Workers World Party, would participate as speakers during the international conference at SUNYAB, on November 18, 19 and 20, 1971. Source three said the leaflet indicated MARCY would speak on "New American Movement." COPELAND would speak on "Unions and Revolution"; and DOROTHY BALLAN would speak on "Sexism and Racism." Source three further advised that the leaflet indicated that it had been distributed by Youth Against War and Fascism (YAWF), 939 Main Street, Buffalo, New York.

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Source four advised on November 1, 1971, that as of that date, [redacted] the Workers World Party (WWP). b6 b7C b7D

Source four advised on November 1, 1971, that as of that date, VINCENT COPELAND and [redacted] were considered to be members of the WWP National Committee.

The Workers World Party (WWP) was founded in 1959 by individuals who disagreed with policies of the Socialist Workers Party (SWP). The WWP dissidents advocated unconditional support of the Soviet Union and the building of a revolutionary party geared to the overthrow of capitalism. More recently, the WWP has called for peaceful solutions to Sino-Soviet border disputes; however, the SWP generally supports the Peoples' Republic of China in its ideological differences with the Soviet Union.

The Socialist Workers Party (SWP) has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States, pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

Youth Against War and Fascism (YAWF) is the youth group of the WWP, supra.

The Buffalo Chapter, YAWF, is the youth group of the Buffalo Branch, WWP. The national headquarters of the WWP is located in New York City, New York.

Buffalo Branch, WWP, is part of the National Workers World Party and follows the aims and objectives of the WWP. The WWP was formed in 1959 and generally calls for support of the Peoples' Republic of China, however, has more recently indicated that a peaceful solution to recent Sino-Soviet border disputes is in order.

The November 15, 1971 edition of "The Spectrum," described previously, contained an article captioned "Political Conference to Gather Worldly Contemporary Thinkers." This article stated Norton Hall, SUNYAB, would be the site for a

gathering of contemporary thinkers in an international conference on political organization, from November 18 - 21, 1971. The conference was identified as being organized by the Philosophy Student Association, in conjunction with the Undergraduate and Graduate Student Associations. The article indicated the conference would bring such people as philosopher HERBERT MARCUSE, journalist ANDRE GORZ and American contingents from cities in the United States.

According to the article, the four days of the conference would be devoted to four main areas: Grass Roots; Party Structure; Totalizations and Bureaucracy; and Post Revolutionary Problems. The article further indicated that the conference would be launched by ANDRE GORZ, one of the most influential political theorists, who has been a journalist since 1950.

The article stated that according to conference spokesmen, the problem of organization is crucial for the Left at this time, also that following the increased repression by the State, the Left has found itself fragmented and unsure of the future. The article said that according to conference spokesmen the conference would hopefully allow people to come to an understanding of the problems of revolutionary movements.

The December 1, 1971 edition of "The Spectrum" contained an article captioned "Up Against the World Marcuse: New Left Lives!" The article stated that Clark Gymnasium at SUNYAB was filled to capacity on Saturday evening, November 20, 1971, to hear HERBERT MARCUSE speak. The article said the 71-year-old philosopher was brought to Buffalo, New York, under the auspices of Telos, an organization of graduate philosophy students, who has sponsored a week-long conference on political organization, in conjunction with the Student Association.

The article stated Professor MARCUSE emigrated to America during World War II, gained international fame as a philosopher with his books "Eros" and "Civilization," an analysis of FREUD; "One-Dimensional Man," which deals with ideology in an advanced indistrial society; and "Reason and Revolution," an outline of the development of social theory in Europe from HEGEL to MARX, and beyond.

According to the article, MARCUSE expressed a combination of criticism and praise for the New Left, with a decided optimism for its future. He maintained that the New Left is

far from dead, but that it is merely in a dormant stage, where people are re-evaluating and re-grouping. In the article, MARCUSE stated the era of "spectacular action" is past; "repression and suppression have become intensified," so students seem to be "digging in more solidly."

MARCUSE also stressed the importance of education and criticized the growing wave of anti-intellectualism. He said theory is as vital as action to the revolution. Also that he believed every member of the population can be an effective force in the revolution to overthrow capitalism. MARCUSE was quoted as saying, "Revolutionaries can even associate with, and I hesitate to even say the word, liberals."

The December 2, 1971 edition of the SUNYAB "Reporter," which is described as a campus community newspaper, published each Thursday by the Division of University Relations, SUNYAB, contained an article captioned "The Student Movement Is Not Dead, Marcuse Says." This article states Norton Union was inundated November 18 - 21, 1971, by hundreds of individuals from all over the United States, Canada, and Europe, attending the Second International Telos Conference.

The article described Telos as a journal of critical philosophy published by graduate philosophy students at SUNYAB. The article also stated a conglomeration of political theorists, activists and organizers, and radical journalists spent four days discussing a wide range of problems.

The article said the conference was highlighted by MARCUSE and also heard presentations by ANDRE GORZ ("Les Temps Modernes," Paris) on Friday evening and GIANNI SOFRI and FRANCO CAPROTTI, of "Lotta Continua" (Bologna) on Saturday afternoon. N.Y., ITALY

MARCUSE's talk reflected the general view of the participants that Orthodox Marxism categories have become

historically dated and that a re-evaluation in a thoroughly dialectical manner is necessary.

Source five advised on November 28, 1971, that on November 18, 1971, a discussion took place at the Second Telos International Conference on political organization in the Conference Theater, SUNYAB, which was called "The Function of Radical Media."

According to source five, a paper was presented by [redacted] called "Social Revolution" and "Telos." According to source five, another paper was presented by PAUL BOON called "Radical America," and "Arsenal." Source five said much of what was discussed pertained to the Bourgeoisie versus the Proletariat.

N.Y.

Source six advised during 1962 that in 1962, one [redacted] appeared to be a member of the Young Socialist Alliance.

As the youth organization of the Socialist Workers Party (SWP), the Young Socialist Alliance (YSA) serves as the main source of recruitment into that organization. The YSA is described in the masthead of its official publication, "The Young Socialist Organizer," as "A multinational revolutionary socialist youth organization."

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The 1970-71 SUNYAB [redacted] as being an instructor in [redacted] SUNYAB, and shows he resides at [redacted] Buffalo, New York.

The 1971-72 SUNYAB [redacted] supra.

On November 16, 1971, source nine advised that [redacted]

[redacted] Buffalo, New York, was a [redacted] at that time. [redacted] b6 b7C b7D

Source five advised on November 28, 1971 that on November 18, 1971, [redacted] spoke at the Telos Conference. He emphasized the need for organization and communication in order to form a better society and spoke of how well Communists have succeeded in gaining followers in Socialist countries, such as Czechoslovakia. N.Y.

Source five said [redacted] was described as being involved in a youth group, which has representatives in various countries throughout the world, such as Cuba, Jamaica, and Brazil.

Source seven advised on November 30, 1971, that on November 18, 1971, a discussion was held at SUNYAB called "Militancy in Unions." The source said during the discussion, the idea was promulgated that unions and strikers must have Communism in them in order to be successful and that particular theme was stressed several times.

Source seven said on November 18, 1971 another discussion took place at SUNYAB, which pertained to Anarchism, the idea and attack on authority, the fundamental problem in society. It was brought out during the discussion that anarchists must learn to relate political views to social life. Also, that something must be brought into capitalism, which will separate social life from political views. The following suggestions were made as to what radicals should be doing:

(1) Raising questions of authority in classrooms to disregard and disrespect learned authority (elder authority).

(2) Learn to understand society as it relates within ours. Learn to act and combat learned authority in a revolutionary way. Radicals must take complete control of society.

(3) Question International Marxist Revolutionaries: the only way to bring up new ideas of society, in our particular society, and to side for socialism.

Source five advised on November 30, 1971, that on November 19, 1971, ANDRE GORZ ("Les Tempes Modernes," Paris) spoke at the Second Telos Conference at SUNYAB, and the subject of his discussion concerned revolutionaries working in unions, i.e. the intellectual becoming more a part of the Proletariat, political awareness of works, the unity with intellectuals, world participants are paramount for revolution, and the expulsion of certain populations are imperative for the revolutionary working in the United States system. GORZ said to realize revolution, the expulsion of the Proletariat is sometimes necessary in order that the revolutionary may more fully understand his position.

Source eight advised on November 30, 1971, that on November 19, 1971, MICHAEL LERNER spoke at the political conference at SUNYAB, which was a panel discussion, and pertained to the new American politics and the death of the New Left of the United States. According to the source, the discussion was not too political, and LERNER did not have too much to say.

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SECOND INTERNATIONAL TELOS CONFERENCE,
STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK AT
BUFFALO, NOVEMBER 18 - 21, 1971

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Source five advised on November 30, 1971, that on November 20, 1971, HERBERT MARCUSE spoke at the Second Telos Conference and discussed the "struggle of the New Left" saying that if and when the revolution takes place, it will be the most successful revolution in the history of the world; and within the next 24 hours, everything will be controlled by the Proletariat. MARCUSE said in order to have a revolution, everything must be disrupted by wildcat strikes, boycotts, violence, etc., etc. MARCUSE said everything must be controlled by the Proletariat, for example, utilities, factories and transportation. MARCUSE quoted MARX often and spoke recurrently of how the Bourgeoise had brought the revolution upon themselves by exploiting the people in all manners possible.

Source five advised on November 30, 1971, that several speeches were given on November 21, 1971, at the Second Telos International Conference, at SUNYAB. Source five said all the speakers stressed the need for revolution but said the revolution could not be brought about without organization. Source five said part of the discussion centered around the fact that the upper class has tried to lead the Proletariat, which was, in effect, the only hope for the Proletariat. During the discussions, Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) was scorned for being too intellectual and not factual enough for the Proletariat to comprehend.

> Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) was founded during June, 1962, at Port Huron, Michigan, and in the 1960's functioned as the leading New Left campus-based student organization in the United States. From an initial posture of "participatory democracy," SDS moved to a radical - revolutionary position, with debate centering on how best to create a revolutionary youth movement. Internal factionalism produced a split during the SDS National Convention in June, 1969, which resulted in the following three factions: Weatherman, Worker Student Alliance (WSA) and Revolutionary Youth Movement (RYM). The Weatherman and RYM are no

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longer affiliated with SDS. The WSA continues to use the name SDS and maintains the SDS National Office at 1225 South Wabash, Chicago, Illinois. The official publication of SDS, "New Left Notes," is published in Chicago.

Source five advised on December 16, 1971, he recently learned that the following topics had been scheduled for discussion at the Second Telos Conference at SUNYAB between November 18 - 21, 1971; however, he does not know if the format was strictly adhered to:

Psychoanalysis and Marxism

Strategy For The Left

Surrealism and Psychoanalysis

The coming Depression and How to Organize the Working Class

New American Movement

Revolutionary Union and Black Workers Congress

Anarcho-Communism: The Movement and Its Morals

Unions and Revolution

Source ten advised on December 17, 1971, he recently learned that the following items had been scheduled for discussion at the Second Telos Conference at SUNYAB, between the dates November 18 - 21, 1971, however, does not know if all subjects were discussed as planned:

Culture and Revolution

Urban Community

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New American Movement

Concepts of Utopia

Radical America

Can Marxism Survive the Left

The Function of Radical Media

Sexism and Racism

Revolution in Italy

Source nine, on January 5, 1972, made available Volume four, Number twelve, dated December 10 - 23, copy of "Buffalo Undercurrent," which is self-described as being "Published forthnightly by Sub-Board, I, Inc., a non-profit education corporation, State University of New York at Buffalo; Buffalo, New York, and is located at 343 Norton Hall, S. U. N. Y. A. B., Main and Bailey, (716) 831-5588."

The above copy of "Undercurrent" contains an article captioned "TELOS CONFERENCE: Radical Voices Heard." The article states that between November 18 and 21, 1971, the Second Telos International Conference was held at SUNYAB and a conglomeration of political theorists, activists, organizers, and radical journalists spent four days discussing a wide range of problems. The pluralistic character of the gathering reflected in vigorous interchange on topics, including unions and revolution, sexism, anarchism, racism, psychoanalysis and Marxism, radical media, urban community organizing, etc.

The article points out the conference was highlighted by the appearance of HERBERT MARCUSE, ANDRE GORZ, and also GIANNI SOFRI and ALBERTO CAPROTTI, of "Lotta Continua," Italy.

The article pointed out that MARCUSE's talk at the conference reflected the general view of the participants that Orthodox Marxism categories have become historically dated and a re-evaluation in a thoroughly dialectical manner is necessary.

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Certain confidential informants, who are sometimes familiar with subversive matters, including New Left activity in the Buffalo, New York area, advised during November and December, 1971, also in January, 1972, that they possessed no relevant information concerning what transpired at the captioned conference.

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